WILSON SUBMITS RAILROAD PLANS

Declares Seizure Necessary For Mobilization of Resources.

QUICK ACTION PROMISED

Senate And House, In Joint Session, Receive Message—Recommendations Expected To Relieve Congestion Of Traffic.

Washington.—President Wilson laid before Congress, assembled in joint session, his recommendations for carrying out Government operation of railroads.

Bills to carry out the President's ideas already had been prepared under the supervision of the Department of Justice and were immediately introduced with plans for prompt consideration in both House and Senate.

The Administration bill for Government operation of railroads proposes that the Government shall pay compensation at an annual rate as near as possible to the net operating income for the three years ended June 30, 1917.

The bill also would appropriate $500,000,000 to be used as a "revolving fund" with the excess earnings of the roads for the operation of the law

The full text of the President's address follows:

"Gentlemen of the Congress: I have asked the privilege of addressing you in order to report to you that, on the 28th day of December last, during the recess of the Congress, acting through the Secretary of War and under the authority conferred upon me by the act of Congress approved August 29, 1916, I took possession, and assumed control, of the railway lines of the country and the systems of water transportation under their control. This step seemed to be imperatively necessary in the interest of the public welfare, in the presence of the great tasks of war with which we are now dealing.

"As our own experience develops difficulties and makes it clear what they are, I have deemed it my duty to remove those difficulties wherever I have the legal power to do so. To assume control of the vast railway systems of the country is, I realize, a very great responsibility, but to fail to do so in the existing circumstances would have been a much greater. I assumed the less responsibility rather than the weightier.

Must Mobilize Resources.

"I am sure that I am speaking the mind of all thoughtful Americans when I say that it is our duty as the representatives of the nation to do everything that it is necessary to do to secure the complete mobilization of the whole resources of America by as rapid and effective means as can be found. Transportation supplies all the arteries of mobilization. Unless it be under a single and unified direction the whole process of the nation's action is embarrassed.

"It was in the true spirit of America, and it was right, that we should first try to effect the necessary unification under the voluntary action of those who were in charge of the great railway properties, and we did try it. The directors of the railways responded to the need promptly and generously. The group of railway executives who were charged with the task of actual co-ordination and general direction performed their difficult duties with patriotic zeal and marked ability, as was to have been expected, and did, I believe, everything that it was possible for them to do in the circumstances. If I have taken the task out of their hands, it has not been because of any dereliction or failure on their part, but only because there were some things which the government can do and private management cannot. We shall continue to value most highly the advice and assistance of these gentlemen, and I am sure we shall not find them withholding it.

Can Get Better Results.

"It had become unmistakably plain that only under government administration can the entire equipment of the several systems of transportation be fully and unreservedly thrown into a common service without injurious discrimination against particular properties. Only under government administration can an absolutely unrestricted and unembarrassed common use be made of all tracks, terminals, terminal facilities and equipment of every kind.

"Only under authority can terminals be constructed and developed without regard to the requirements or limitations of particular roads. But under government administration all these things will be possible—not instantly, but as fast as practical difficulties, which cannot be merely conjured away, give way before the new management.

To Retain Employes.

"The common administration will be carried out with as little disturbance of the present operating organizations and personnel of the railways as possible. Nothing will be altered or disturbed which it is not necessary to disturb. We are serving the public interest and safeguarding the public safety, but we are also regardful of the interest of those by whom these great properties are owned and glad to avail ourselves of the experience and trained ability of those who have been managing them. It is necessary that the transportation of troops and of war materials, of food and of fuel and of everything that is necessary to the full mobilization of the energies and resources of the country should be first considered, but it is clearly in the public interest also that the ordinary activities and the normal industrial and commercial life of the country should be interfered with and dislocated as little as possible, and the public may rest assured that the interest and convenience of the private shipper will be as carefully served and safeguarded as it is possible to serve and safeguard it in the present extraordinary circumstances.

Wants Investments Guaranteed.

"While the present authority of the legislature suffices for all purposes of administration, and while, of course, all private interests must give way to the public necessity, it is, I am sure you will agree with me, right and necessary that the owners and creditors of the railways, the holders of their stocks and bonds, should receive from the government an unqualified guarantee that their properties will be maintained throughout the period of federal control in as good repair and as complete equipment as at present, and that the several roads will require under federal management such compensation as is equitable and just alike to their owners and to the general public. I would suggest the average net railway operating income of the three years ending June 30, 1917. I earnestly recommend that these guarantees be given by appropriate legislation, and given as promptly as circumstances permit.

"I need not point out the essential justice of such guarantees and their great influence and significance as elements in the present financial and economic situation of the country. Indeed, one of the strong arguments for assuming control of the railroads at this time is the financial argument. It is necessary that the values of railways securities should be justly and fairly protected, and that the large financial operations every year necessary in connection with the maintenance, operation and development of the roads should during the period of the war be wisely related to the financial operations of the government.

To Prevent Unjust Injury.

"Our first duty is, of course, to conserve the common interest and the common safety and to make certain that nothing stands in the way of the successful prosecution of the great war for liberty and justice, but it is also an obligation of public conscience and of public honor that the private interests we disturb should be kept safe from unjust injury and it is of the utmost consequence to the government itself that all great financial operations should be stabilized and co-ordinated with the financial operations of the government. No borrowing should run athwart the borrowings of the federal Treasury, and no fundamental industrial values should be anywhere unnecessarily impaired. In the hands of many thousands of small investors in the country, as well as in national banks, insurance companies, in savings banks, in trust companies, in financial agencies of every kind, railway securities, the sum total of which runs up to some ten or eleven thousand millions, constitute a vital part of the structure of credit, and the unquestioned solidity of that structure must be maintained.

Why McAdoo Was Chosen.

"The Secretary of War and I easily agreed that, in view of the many complex interests which must be safeguarded and harmonized, as well as because of his exceptional experience and ability in this new field of governmental action, the Hon. William G. McAdoo was the right man to assume direct administrative control of this new executive task. At our request he consented to assume the authority and duties of organizer and director general of the new Railway Administration. He has assumed those duties and his work is in active progress.

"It is probably too much to expect that even under the unified railway administration which will now be possible sufficient economies can be effected in the operation of the railways to make it possible to add to their equipment and extend their operative facilities as much as the present extraordinary demands upon their use will render desirable without resorting to the National Treasury for the funds. If it is not possible it will, of course, be necessary to resort to the Congress for grants of money for that purpose. The Secretary of the Treasury will advise with your committee with regard to this very practical aspect of the matter. For the present, I suggest only the guarantees I have indicated and such appropriations as are necessary at the outset of this task. I take the liberty of expressing the hope that the Congress may grant these promptly and accordingly. We are dealing with great matters, and will, I am sure, deal with them greatly."

LORD READING MAY BE ENVOY.

Asked If He Will Accept Post For Britain In America.

London.—It is understood that Lord Reading has been asked whether he would be willing to become British Ambassador to the United States, says the Daily News.

SINGLE MEN ONLY FOR NEW ARMIES

Those With Dependents Will Not Be Taken.

DRAFT LAW TO BE CHANGED

Provost Marshal General, in Exhaustive Report Says Class 1 Should Provide Men For All Military Needs Of Country.

Washington.—All men for the war armies still to be raised by the United States will come from Class 1 under the new selective service plan. That means the nation's fighting is to be done by young men without families dependent upon their labor support and unskilled in necessary industrial or agricultural work.

Provost Marshal General Crowder announces the new policy in an exhaustive report upon the operation of the selective draft law submitted to Secretary Baker and sent to Congress. He says Class 1 should provide men for all military needs of the country, and to accomplish that object he urges amendment of the draft law so as to provide that all men who have reached their twenty-first birthday since June 5, 1917, shall be required to register for classification. Also, in the interest of fair distribution of the military burden, he proposes that the quotas of states or districts be determined hereafter on the basis of the number of men in Class 1 and not upon population.

1,000,000 IN CLASS 1.

Available figures indicate, the report says, that there are 1,000,000 physically and otherwise qualified men under the present registration who will be found in Class 1 when all questionnaires have been returned and the classification period ends February 15. To this the extension of registration to men turning 21 since June 5 of last year and thereafter will add 700,000 effective men a year.

Class 1 comprises:

"Single men without dependent relatives, married men who have habitually failed to support their families, who are dependent upon wives for support or not usefully engaged and whose families are supported by incomes independent of their labor; unskilled farm laborers; unskilled industrial laborers, registrants by or in respect of whom no deferred classification is claimed or made, registrants who fail to submit questionnaire and in respect of whom no deferred classification is claimed or made, and all registrants not included in any other division of the schedule."

CROWDER PRAISES PLAN.

Narrowed down under the analysis of the first draft made in the report the plan places upon unattached single men and married men with independent incomes most of the weight of military duty, for the aggregate number of men in the other division of Class 1 is very small.

General Crowder finds that the first draft surpassed the highest expectations of the friends of the selective service idea. He pays high tribute, not only to the thousands of civilians who gave ungrudging service to making the plan a success, but also to the high patriotism of the American people as a whole.

"At the President's call," he says, "all ranks of the nation, reluctantly entering the war, nevertheless instantly responded to the first call of the nation with a vigorous and unselfish co-operation that submerged all individual interest in a single endeavor toward the consummation of the national task. I take it that no great national project was ever attempted with so complete a reliance upon the voluntary co-operation of citizens for its execution. Certainly no such burden and sacrificial statute ever had before been executed without a great heirachy of officials.

"This law has been administered by civilians whose official relations lie only in necessary powers with which they are vested by the President's designation of them to perform the duties that are laid upon them. They have accomplished the task. They have made some mistakes. The system offers room for improvement.

SIX SOLDIERS DIE IN WRECK.

One Missing And 30 Others Injured In Canadian Pacific Crash.

Montreal, Quebec.—Six soldiers are known to have been killed, one is missing and 30 other persons were injured in a rear-end collision on the Canadian Pacific Railway, near Dorval Station. A local train bound from Montreal to Pointe Fortune, said to have been traveling at a high speed, crashed into a train carrying 250 soldiers just as the latter was turning into a switch. The military train was bound for Vancouver.

NAVY THANKS RED CROSS.

Sailors Send Message Of Appreciation For Christmas Parcels.

Washington.—The Red Cross announced receipt of this message from the men of the Atlantic fleet: "The men of the fleet send New Year's greetings to the Red Cross and thanks for Christmas gifts received."

NEUTRALS TO GET SUPPLIES.

Necessities To Be Sent Denmark, Sweden And Norway.

Stockholm.—The Svenska Dagbladet ascribes to the Swedish Foreign Office information that negotiations with the United States have been concluded satisfactorily. It says that an agreement has been reached under which 11,600 tons of necessities, chiefly coffee, petroleum and drugs, will arrive in Sweden about the middle of February.

Breaking Into the Society Column

Mr. Coalman was given a royal welcome at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Gotlots yesterday. His visit was the occasion of a splendid house-warming.—Society Note.

PEACE PLAN TURNED DOWN

Teuton Emissaries Not to Be Trusted.

PREPARATIONS FOR DEFENSE

An Interruption To The Peace Proceedings While The Delegates Report Upon The Block That Has Occurred.

Petrograd.—The chances of a separate peace between Russia and the Central Powers being effected seemed remote, because of what are regarded as Germany's unreasonable demands. Leon Trotzky, the Bolshevik foreign minister, and his associates take the stand that the Baltic provinces are in reality under military pressure while they continue to be occupied by Germany, and that their votes with respect to peace must be ignored.

The Russian delegation upon its return from Brest-Litovsk laid before the Council of Commissioners at Petorgrad Germany's demands, which caused amazement and the declaration that the council was not favorable to acceptance. An elaboration of the German position in letters and statements which followed the general statement of terms showed that the Germans hold that Poland, Lithuania, Couriand, Livonia and Esthonia already have defined themselves nationally within the meaning of the peace terms proposed and insist that they shall not vote again.

The Germans also explained, through General Hoffman, that Germany cannot evacuate Riga, Libau and other occupied points until certain that all Russia sanctions peace; otherwise Germany's enemies might assist Ukraine or other disaffected sections in opposition to the Central Powers.

The Russian peace delegation returned to Petrograd and reported to a joint session of the central executive committee of Soldiers and Workmen's Delegates and the Petrograd Council of Soldiers and Workmen's Deputies the progress of the negotiations with the Austro-Germans at Brest-Litovsk.

M. Kameneff, a member of the Russian delegation, read the German terms, which he characterized as showing the positive annexation plans of the Central Powers, and he declared they were unacceptable in their present form. He added that the terms had not been discussed.

"If after the resumption of negotiations," the delegate said, "the Germans insist upon these terms Russia will conclude peace not with the German imperialists, but with the representatives of the people, the Socialists of Germany."

PERSHING THANKS WILSON.

Sends Pledges Of Loyalty And Devotion From Army.

Washington. — General Pershing cabled the thanks of the American Expeditionary Forces for President Wilson's New Year's greeting. His message said:

"All officers and men of this command extend to the President, as our commander-in-chief, most sincere thanks for his message of confidence, and we heartily return his New Year's greetings and trust that his health and strength may be conserved. All ranks extend to him and our people at home pledges of loyalty and devotion."

READY TO FIGHT 20 YEARS.

British Attorney General Says England Is In War To End.

St. Louis, Mo.—Addressing the St. Louis Bar Association, Sir Frederick Smith, Attorney General, of England, who is in the United States on a mission for his Government, declared that Great Britain is prepared to continue the struggle with Germany for 20 years more if necessary, to bring "the wild beast in Germany into his cage."

"The entry of the United States into the war makes the result certain," he declared. "With its help, no limit can be assigned to the period during which the fighting may be continued."

ARGENTINE DIPLOMAT OUT.

Luxburg Affair Leads To Ambassador's Retirement.

Buenos Aires, Argentine.—It is reported, without confirmation, that Dr. R. S. Naon, the ambassador at Washington, has resigned in consequence of friction arising from the publication of the secret telegrams sent by Court Von Luxburg before his dismissal as German minister to Argentina, to Berlin, through the medium of the Swedish legation.

NORFOLK FIRE LOSS $2,000,000

Nearly Two Blocks in Heart of Business District.

FIVE SUSPECTS CAUGHT

Big Hotel Among Buildings Burned—Monticello Victim Of What Is Believed To Be An Enemy Plot.

Norfolk, Va. — Supposed German spies brought home to Norfolk the horrors of war, when what the authorities say was a well-planned plot resulted in the destruction of more than $2,000,000 worth of property and the loss of at least three lives. The human toll may reach six or seven before another sun sets. A score have been injured.

Nearly two blocks in the heart of the business district, including the Monticello Hotel, were destroyed in the series of explosions and fires. The flames had been checked tonight, but were still burning fiercely in the ruins.

Three distinct explosions in as many buildings, one after the fire once virtually had been brought under control, led to the general belief that enemy agents were at work. Mayor Mayo practically placed the city under martial law by turning the situation over to naval officers and some 2,500 marines and bluejackets from nearby naval stations, who assisted the police and home guards in maintaining order and preventing vandalism.

Naval patrols rounded up suspicious persons while a number of men were arrested as suspects. Two of these, Hugo Schmidt and H. K. Lessing, said to be Germans, were turned over to the Department of Justice agents. There were reports that two Germans had been shot by sailors during the day, but neither the police nor naval authorities would confirm them.

The fire started at 3 o'clock A. M. in the old Granby Theatre building on Granby street occupied by the Norfolk Stationery Company. Flames shot out of the building almost immediately. This fire consumed three other stores, one of which was Nunnally's.

When this fire was practically out there was an explosion in the Monticello Hotel, followed by a burst of flames. There were over 400 guests, and many of them were still asleep when the fire started. Smoke spread so rapidly that when people started out of their rooms they could not find their way through the hallways.

While this building was a mass of flames, a third fire, also preceded by an explosion, started in the Lenox Building, over a block away from the Monticello. It proved as serious as the others and before the already wearied firemen could get a stream on the flames the fire spread to the building occupied by D. Carpenter Furniture Company. This building burned like kindling wood and Norfolk sent out a call for assistance.

Suffolk, Newport News and Portsmouth sent firemen and fire-fighting apparatus. Special trains were operated by the Norfolk and Western Railroad to bring the extra firemen to Norfolk.

With the firemen came the mayors and a large number of citizens. The Navy Yard sent over 300 men and its fire-fighting equipment. Five hundred men were sent from the Naval Base, 200 marines from the St. Helena Station, and 1,000 sailors from warships. All of them were trained fire-fighters and to them more than to any other one cause Norfolk owes a debt of gratitude.

BIG WEEK FOR U-BOATS.

Bag 18 Large And Three Small British Vessels.

London. — Eighteen British merchantmen of 1,600 tons or over have been sunk by mine or submarine during the past week, according to the Admiralty statement. Three merchantmen under 1,600 tons were also sunk. This is a material increase over the previous week, when the sinkings numbered 12.

NEWFOUNDLAND PREMIER OUT.

Sir Edward Morris Announces Retirement From Politics.

St. Johns, N. F.—In a letter just made public Sir Edward Morris, Premier of Newfoundland for the last nine years, announced his resignation as Premier and his retirement from politics. Sir Edward is at present in England representing the colony in important matters connected with the war. He said he would make his home in England in the future.

GREAT NUMBER OF NURSES IS NEEDED

PRESENT ARMY CORPS MUST BE INCREASED NEARLY 1,000 PER CENT WITHIN YEAR.

EMERGENCY FOOD RATIONS

What Is Furnished the Fighting Men of Various Nations—Federal Loans Made to Farmers Now Reach Almost $30,000,000.

(From Committee on Public Information.)

Washington.—According to estimates based on an army of 1,500,000 men, 37,500 nurses will be needed. The present strength of the army nurse corps of the medical department is about 3,860. To increase this number by nearly 1,000 per cent in a year is the task faced by the corps.

Hospitals at army camps and cantonments still need nurses to bring the quota for each up to the minimum of 65 considered necessary, although since the urgent need for nurses was made public in December nearly 2,000 requests for application blanks have been received.

In order to get the enrollments up to the needed number some of the requirements heretofore imposed have been waived. According to estimates there are between 80,000 and 90,000 registered nurses in the country and about 200,000 other graduate and practical nurses.

The equipment of no soldiers is complete without emergency food rations. United States troops are supplied with three different parched maize-meal packets and three chocolates. The former is a revival of the maize-meal of the American Indians, on which they could exist for days while hunting or on the warpath.

The "chain-shot" ration furnished Belgian, French and Teutonic soldiers is a winter food of compressed meat. There are more than a dozen varieties of compressed teas used by the Russian commissary. Compressed rice and macaroni is supplied Oriental forces. Oat bread in sausage form is used by some of the north British troops.

A curious ration is the compressed fig coffee of the central powers, which may either be utilized for food as it is or converted into a coffeelike drink. Smoke-dried pears are used in the same armies. The Swiss soldier receives an emergency ration of white chocolate, made entirely of cocoa butter and sugar.

An Italian army chocolate is in sausage-length form, while their plum duff goes into a beef membrane.

Up to December 1, $20,824,655 had been paid out to farmers on 5 per cent long-time loans, according to a report covering the operations of the 12 federal land banks. The total of loans approved, including those closed and those awaiting verification of title and other formalities, is $105,136,529.

The interest rate under the farm-loan system has been increased from 5 to 5½ per cent, to apply to all applications which have not yet been approved.

Borrowing is done through co-operative farm-loan associations organized by farmers, each association being composed of ten or more farmer borrowers and each group borrowing at least $20,000. Up to December 1 the farm loan board had chartered 1,839 such co-operative associations.

From the annual report of the secretary of the interior:

"In this department we have during the past year had a glimpse of the expanding romance of chemical study. We have found adventure in the search for the hidden secrets of petroleum, natural gas and coal tar, of coal smoke and the refuse from a hundred furnaces and smokestacks. We appear to have suddenly driven into a chemical age or perhaps it would be more accurate to say that we have suddenly realized that we are such an age. New explosives, new fertilizers, new sources of power, of food, new materials for construction and destruction, new preservatives of life, and new agencies for the sweetening and wholesoming of life—these are to the credit of the modern chemist, and as a by-product of this war we are to have a higher appreciation of this branch of science, and our genius for discovery which has so greatly been applied to problems of mechanics will find in analytic and synthetic chemistry a field of opportunity subject to almost infinite expansion."

All wooden Christmas boxes for soldiers of the expeditionary forces received too late for shipment will be returned to the senders if return postage is mailed to the superintendent, railway mail service, New York, N. Y.

To aid in supplying suitable material with which to illustrate sermons, lectures and school work, the division of pictures, committee on public information, is preparing official stereopticon slides showing America's participation in the war.

These slides will be made available soon for general use, at a nominal charge to cover actual cost.

An embargo has been placed on the exportation of butter, except to nations associated with the United States in war.

The first requisition under the new selective-service regulations is for bricklayers. In sending the call the provost marshal general asked for 1,000 men to fill an urgent need of the armies in France.

Only white men are wanted. They report to the aviation section, signal corps, Kelly field, San Antonio, Tex.

Upon the recommendation of General Pershing commissions have been issued to several American citizens who have seen service with the Lafayette Escadrille of the French army.

Raw materials of many kinds are needed for the equipment of United States troops. Jute, silk, fur and linen all find their way into the uniform of an infantryman, in addition to the wool and cotton which are used in greater quantities.

A half ounce of silk is used in the standard yellow gloves and a slightly larger quantity in the riding gloves. Silk is also found in the service hat and undershirt. Linen enters the equipment list in only one article, the shelter tent. Jute is used in breeches, coat and overcoat; fur in the service hat.

Mussel pearl, ivory nut and bone form the buttons on different articles of the uniform. Aluminum is used in the bayonet scabbard, canteen, cup, knife and meat can. In the slicker are nine and a half ounces of rubber.

Horsehide and leather, wood, iron, steel, bronze, brass, zinc, copper, tin and lead are used in various articles.

No part of an airplane is subject to greater strain than the landing gear when the machine is brought to earth. Because of this each piece of the wooden material is made from carefully selected spruce, re-enforced by binding. The metal joints are further strengthened by rubber windings which also increase resiliency. All parts are cut to air-stream shape to decrease resistance.

In the construction of one airplane of the more simple type 244 feet of spruce, 58 feet of pine, 31 feet of ash and 1½ feet of hickory are used. The list of materials, exclusive of the engine, also includes 3,262 feet of wire, 798 forgings, 921 steel stampings, 57 square feet of veneer, 11 gallons of varnish, 59 gallons of "dope," 201 square yards of linen, 34 feet of rubber, and 65 pounds of aluminum. Over 4,000 nails are used, 3,377 screws, and 276 turnbuckles.

Reports coming from Southern camps show the vaudeville shows, running in tents, are crowding seating capacities. With the 16 government theaters at the cantonments completed, the commission on training camp activities will soon start several high-grade theatrical companies on the rounds of the camps. Each company will be out about 15 weeks.

Local committees in cities and towns throughout the country will put on sale "smilage" books the week of January 28 containing coupons good for admission to the entertainments in camps and cantonments. The books are made in two sizes, to sell at $1 and $5.

Figures from examinations made by army and civilian shoe experts at army camps show that only about 15 per cent of the men wear shoes which fit properly. Of the several groups of men examined 28 per cent wore shoes one-half size short, 26 per cent wore shoes a full size short, and 8 per cent wore shoes two sizes short.

Reports ascribe the high proportion of misfits to the inclination of men to choose shoes too small, faults of method and supervision of fitting, insufficient numbers of larger and narrower sizes, an incorrect marking of sizes by manufacturers.

While men registered under the selective service law are not being accepted at recruiting offices for enlistment in the aviation section of the signal corps, they may be inducted voluntarily into service by their local boards if they are physically fit, sufficiently skilled, and not required to fill the current draft quota. They will be sent to Camp Kelly, Tex., for distribution into trades, training and formation into squadrons, with ranks and salaries running from $30 a month as private to $81 a month as master signal electrician, food and quarters provided by the government.

Christmas gifts for the expeditionary forces aggregated 650 tons. Hundreds of thousands of pounds of turkeys, purchased in Eastern markets and refrigerated on the ships, together with great quantities of cranberries, sweet potatoes, and mince meat went to the forces overseas. In the United States every camp was supplied with fresh turkey and the usual Christmas accessories.

In a recent review of military operations the secretary of war says:

"The various reports of immediate peace proposals by the Germans on seemingly favorable terms should not for a moment induce us to slacken our preparations for war. It is only necessary for us to recall that during the Christmas season last year the Germans put forth very similar peace rumors."

Christmas mail this year was 25 per cent heavier than ever before, according to the post office department. The congestion was less, however, because the packages were mailed earlier than in former years.

The military service flag of the light house service, department of commerce, contains 1,206 stars, one for each officer and employee of the light house service now serving in the military forces of the United States.

A radio message from Lyons, France, to the committee on public information quotes an editorial from the Frankfurter Zeitung of December 8. The Frankfurter Zeitung is a liberal organ with a large circulation throughout the German empire. It is quoted as saying:

"The German people desire in no sense whatever that the opportunity presented by the favorable situation on the east front should be used for realizing on the west front the vain dreams of the annexationist fanatics of Pan-Germanism."

The department of agriculture is urging poultry raising to increase the food supply. A bulletin "Back-Yard Poultry Keeping" has been issued, and may be secured without cost by application to the division of publications, department of agriculture.

The federal trade commission has granted to three American firms licenses to manufacture and sell two drugs which heretofore have been controlled by enemy aliens under American patents.

World War in Brief

The munitions depot on the Russian southwestern front was blown up and 2,000 men killed.

The Swedish Council of Ministers decided to recognize the independence of Finland.

During last year 367 Norwegian ships were sunk, and since the beginning of the war 215 Danish ships have been sent to the bottom.

The German Chancellor announced to the Reichstag main committee that the Russian proposal to transfer the peace negotiations to Stockholm had been rejected.

According to Berlin, the Germans repulsed attack by the British in the region east of Ypres.

The entire American expeditionary force in France has resumed training after the holiday rest.

Eight German airplanes and a captive balloon were downed by the French.

THE DEEP SEA PERIL

By VICTOR ROUSSEAU

(Copyright by W. G. Chapman)

CHAPTER VIII.—Continued.
—10—

"Now, my plan is this: We must leave the airlock one by one, with rather a light weight of metal on our feet, calculated to enable us to walk, and yet not to keep us down. We shall then simply climb the slopes of Fair island under the water."

"I think it is the only feasible plan, sir," said Davies briskly.

"How do you feel about it, Ida?" asked Donald in a low tone.

Ida put her hand into his. "I am ready to do anything you wish, Donald, dear," she answered.

"I'll answer for the lady with my own life, sir," said Clouts heartily.

"Then we're decided," said Donald. "Now, follow me in single file, hands on the shoulders of the one in front of you. All ready?"

He led the way through the darkness, down the ladder at the base of the conning tower toward the storage room in which the diving apparatus was kept. Then he lit a candle.

The Siebert apparatus possesses the merit of simplicity. Donald, as he adjusted it on each with the aid of Davies, did not think it necessary to explain the mechanism. It consisted, first, of a waterproof uniform, then of a glass mask and copper cylinder, the latter covering the upper part of the body and fastening about the shoulders. It contained a supply of compressed oxygen for several hours. The carbonic acid exhaled passed into a receptacle containing caustic soda, which purified it, thus liberating the oxygen, while the nitrogen could be inhaled over and over again.

There was also a single sleeve attached by wires to a little storage battery worn on the neck, in which, when the apparatus had been properly adjusted, a small electric light could be made to burn by the pressure of a button.

They waited a moment while Ida put on the waterproof uniform; then all followed suit. Donald and Davies dressed themselves after Clouts, and attached the weights about the feet of each and to their own. Finally, when all were in readiness, Donald snuffed the candle and lit his electric lamp, which was inclosed in a specially devised glass, calculated to resist a great pressure.

Each of the party was now sealed from all sound. They saw each other's faces very dimly through the glass masks.

Donald indicated to Davies that he was to bring up the rear, his hands upon the shoulders of Sam Clouts in front of him. He placed Ida in front of Clouts, and, raising her hands, put them upon his own shoulders, himself leading the procession.

He made his way into the conning tower again. He opened the inner chamber of the airlock, admitting Ida and himself, and closed it again. He knew that Clouts and Davies could take care of themselves.

The airlock, built to be used for escape in just such an emergency, was meant for one temporary tenant alone. But two could just manage to squeeze in, and Ida could not have undertaken the plunge alone.

They were breathing the stored oxygen within the copper cylinders. They were safe for the present. The transit was not especially perilous in itself, but there were dangers to face—the possibility of being too heavily weighted and sinking into the ooze; that of being too light and losing balance. These had to be met.

Through the glass mask Donald saw Ida's face. She was composed, and, in spite of the distorting medium, he was sure that he saw a look of trustful love in her eyes.

He started the compressed-air apparatus to keep the sea water out of the lock, and opened the outer door. They looked into the nothingness of the ocean bottom. The wall of inky water was hardly illumined by the faint light that shone from their sleeve-lamps.

Donald pressed Ida's hand. He felt her fingers flutter in his. She understood what she was to do. She placed her head and shoulders within the aperture.

Donald raised her feet and pushed her into the sea. He saw the night of water swallow her.

And, choking down his fears, he plunged in after her.

CHAPTER IX.

On the Sea Floor.

He struggled for balance as the sea depths enveloped him. He groped in the water as in a fog. The swirl of bubbling air from the oxygen apparatus in the lock carried him some distance from the submarine, and then he felt himself sinking.

He sank very slowly, and as he sank he groped for Ida. He could not find her. The submarine had disappeared completely.

He waded to and fro clumsily. He was like a dead man who wakes in an uninhabited purgatory of desolation. There was nothing anywhere—nothing. Only the yielding water, at which his fingers clutched fruitlessly.

He began to walk for six paces in every direction, calculating that in this way he could bound a parallelogram and return to his starting point. But he saw nothing, and he did not know that he had returned to the place from which he had set out.

He started wildly backward, believing that the submarine lay behind him. As he walked, dragging his weight like a convict's chain and ball, suddenly the outlines of the F55 appeared before him.

He realized that she was lying with her bow higher than her stern. At once he grasped the situation. She had sunk with her bow toward land, and from this end, therefore, he must start on the ascent of Fair island's subterranean base.

And this discovery renewed his courage. Of course, the others were endeavoring to make the ascent, while he had gone floundering in the wrong direction, downward toward the heart of the crater.

He made his way parallel with the submarine's bow, keeping well within sight of the elusive craft, which would disappear momentarily before his eyes and suddenly appear again, almost within arm's reach. Suddenly he stopped. He stared at the oozy floor. His light had cast his shadow in front of him.

But that was impossible.

It was no shadow. It was a flattened man, a dwarfish figure, ridiculously misproportioned, resembling an image seen in a curved mirror. It approached slowly and uncertainly. For a moment Donald felt his heart stand still with fear. It was a nightmare figure, terror incarnate. A little glow flashed from its arm. They drew together.

They stood looking at each other, peering through their thick masks. But in that vague medium recognition was impossible.

Donald saw only the blurred features behind the thick glass that covered the face, distorted and twisted by the refraction. He surmised that it was not Davies. Davies could have made himself known by any of a number of symbols of the seaman's freemasonry. But then, it could not be Clouts either.

He caught at the figure's hand and raised it to his sleeve-light. It was a woman's hand—it was Ida's.

They knew each other. Donald took her fingers in his, and together they started on the ascent.

To his horror, Donald perceived that the water was becoming opaque.

It presaged the appearance of the sea monsters. They were in this lair, and this substance was no food, no plankton that those devils pushed forth before them like a veil, but a material designed to shield them from the filtering sunlight.

Donald grasped Ida's hand and fought his way through the clinging mass. As he swung his free arm, upraised, it struck against a rocky barrier overhead. The ooze underfoot had yielded to solid rock.

He thrust out his arms on either side, and still found rock. He realized

He Struggled for Balance as the Sea Depths Enveloped Him.

that they were no longer ascending the mountain, but had struck a cave.

Donald stood still, reflecting. Did Ida understand? There was no way in which to tell her.

He was about to retrace his steps when he perceived, a long distance in front of him, a tiny glimmer of light. At first he hoped that it was daylight. But that was impossible.

Ida raised her hand and pointed. She, too, had seen it, and had placed the same interpretation upon it.

At every step the light grew clearer. It was not stationary, but swung to and fro slowly from side to side, rising and falling, yet seeming to retreat slowly as they advanced. Donald strained his eyes through the mask, expecting every moment to see the form of one of his comrades.

The light stood still immediately in front of them, upon a level with Donald's eyes. He leaned forward, put out his hand toward it.

Suddenly Ida leaped backward, dragging him violently with her. There was a sense of sound, or vibration, rather, like the closing of a trap's jaws. They seemed to snap together hardly a foot from Donald's head.

And he saw suddenly, as if it had at that moment only become visible, the shadowy form of some vast monster lurking within the recesses of the cave.

It was one of the giant forms of deep-sea life, perhaps holding the same relationship toward the sea beasts as tigers do toward men. It might have followed the swarm when they assembled in the submarine crater, preparatory to their emigration southward.

It was not one of the monsters that had attacked the boat, for Donald could discern a fishlike body and a huge head with gleaming eyes, and a pair of hinged jaws that gaped wide as if to search for the prey that had eluded them.

The light was a phosphorescent lure used by the creature to draw its victims within the cavern in which it lurked. The sluggish monster remained quiescent, and again the lure appeared, dangling between the jaws from the snout above them.

Donald pushed Ida before him and fled out of the cave until he trod upon the ocean ooze again. And they continued to crawl at the bottom of the sea, two helpless human creatures, unbelievably helpless, while around them the fierce, predatory swarms sought their diurnal food.

Donald had found the slope of the island when the water began to grow thick again.

Presently a phosphorescent patch appeared in the distance. It became less hazy, it seemed to concentrate. The ocean suddenly became like transparent jelly.

And, facing him, Donald saw the outline of one of the sea monsters, visible now and horribly magnified. The eyes opened upon his own. They were not currantlike in that medium, but expanded to the full, great orbs like sunflowers that glowered on their prospective prey, larger than the eyes of any beast created since leviathan and behemoth.

However, the creature made no move toward him as Donald, almost paralyzed, remained confronting it. He saw the gorilla form, with its short, budding limbs, the trunk of gorilla's thickness, the narrow flippers, and the triangular head.

He felt as some primeval man might have done when he looked into the face of the mastodon.

The creature did not pursue him, but stood, swaying gently, dreadfully human. Donald snatched at Ida and tried to run. He tripped and fell.

He dragged himself to his feet again. He became aware of a barrier between the monster and himself, which had, perhaps, saved them. He had stumbled upon a spiny substance, a coralloid growth that proved to be the outpost of a submarine forest. It was a field of crinoids, the yellow lilies of the sea.

Beautiful plants with branching arms, they bent and swayed before Donald's eyes as they drew in the minute forms of life on which they subsisted. They were vegetable octopods, carnivorous scavengers of the deep, which feasted on the small fish that they entangled in their waving branches, and drew by the ciliary movements of the lining of their tentacles toward the central stomach.

Donald saw one of the waving arms sweep down toward him. He tore at it with his fingers. To his surprise, the brittle branch broke loose and settled slowly in the ooze, there to become the embryo of a plant. From every quarter the tentacles, as if apprized of their presence, came swooping slowly toward them.

Donald saw Ida grasped in their clinging clutch. Madly he tore at the graceful, shrinking forms, until he had cloven a wide swath before him, and the arms, balked and baffled of their prey, withdrew.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

NIAGARA KEEPS ARMIES WELL

Chlorine, Used in Water, Kills the Germs of Disease, Yet Leaves the Drinker Untouched.

In the trenches of Europe there must be pure water, lest epidemic disease sweep over them, destroying more than the shells, shrapnel and machine guns of the enemy; and Niagara comes forward with chlorine, or an allied product, which kills the germs of disease, yet leaves the drinker untouched.

In the simplest forms, the process of breaking up salt and getting command of the qualities of the two elements in it consists of dissolving about one part of common salt in eight parts of water and passing a given current of electricity through it. The resultant fluid is a great bleacher and disinfectant. A gallon of it will kill all the germs in a day's drinking water of a city like Washington.

A thousand American cities sterilize their water with these products of Niagara, which have done more than any other agency in the hands of the sanitarians to wipe out water-borne epidemics. In the hospitals of France and England they form the active part of mixtures used to sterilize the wounds of the soldiers.—National Geographic Magazine.

Argentine's Wheat Crop.

Reports from the Argentine state that weather conditions are ideal for the growth of wheat. The official preliminary estimate is for a crop of 240,000,000 bushels. The large crop of 1915-16 was 173,000,000 bushels, and the average for the five preceding years was 149,000,000 bushels. Domestic requirements are about 70,000,000 bushels. The large crop now growing will be available some time after January 1 if transportation is furnished.

The Argentine oats crops is estimated at 88,000,000 bushels, or 12,000,000 bushels more than the crop of 1915, of which 57,000,000 bushels were exported.

No Time for Debate.

"Jibbes is the kind of fellow who never makes a move without first asking himself whether or not it will be good for his health." "I saw him jump six feet in the air yesterday to dodge an automobile. Instinct probably told him what was good for his health, without his stopping to debate the matter."

To Keep Pipes of Furnace Clean.

In order to recover small articles dropped through the floor register grating of a hot-air heating system without the necessity of removing a section of the pipe, mesh gratings may be fitted into place. No. 6 gauge wire mesh may be used in pieces just large enough to fit into the metal box below the register.

USE OF WOOL IN CLOTHES LIMITED

New York.—Patriotic action is demanded of women in clothes as well as in food. There was an important meeting in New York which consolidated the co-operation of the trade with the commercial economy board, which has its headquarters in Washington. The government knew that it

This suit protects from the cold and conserves wool. The short skirt, which is of beige-colored wool, extends to the bust and is met by a deep yoke and sleeves of chiffon. The velveteen coat has collar and cuffs of peltry and huge pockets made from pieces that were left from the skirt.

was useless to appeal to women to save wool in the building of their clothes, under the present commercial circumstances of clothes selling. The great majority of women buy their clothes. They do not make them at home. They buy what they can get, and they do not know the amount of material contained in a garment.

Therefore, the government made its appeal for co-operation in the conservation of wool to those who make and design women's garments. At this meeting it was resolved and rules were formulated that no man or woman in America would use over 4½ yards of wool in any costume, and less, if possible.

The response to these rules was given not only by the dressmakers, but by the manufacturers, the mill people, the ready-to-wear department stores and private dressmakers. The decision was far-reaching. It is now up to the women of America to carry out for the government a continued process of conservation in wool. It will not be a hardship. One will not have to face the chasms of doubt and despair that opened up with the conservation of food.

All that the women of the country are asked to do is not to make a gown that has over 4½ yards of wool in it, and it is the appeal of the government that a woman should refuse to buy from a tailor, and a retailer should refuse to buy from a manufacturer, garments that have been made in defiance of this urgent appeal.

The American tailors and manufacturers of ready-to-wear clothing will cut out the long jacket for women when it is made of wool, no matter how light the weave; they will eliminate fullness in the skirt and cut it as short as decency will permit. Three and a half yards of wool is a good average measurement for the majority of women, but the government will look kindly upon those retailers and dressmakers who must deal with large and stout customers, and even here it is believed that individuality of design and a plentiful use of other materials, rather than wool, will produce a gown of charm and satisfaction.

The slim silhouette will be accepted between Hudson Bay and Palm Beach and then crosswise. The woman who cries out against a narrow skirt either because of tradition or an artistic perception of what her figure needs, need not sit in the corner and wail and gnash her teeth. All she has to do is to eliminate wool from her gown or suit to combine the governmental measure of wool with another material.

Coming, as the reform does, at the hour when spring and summer fashions are being conceived, the necessity for being careful with worsted material brings less hardship than if the reform had been launched last July. It is true that the great mass of people who do not live in the South and Southwest buy a vast quantity of lightweight worsted clothes for February, March and April; but they are quite willing to have the worsted enlivened by chiffon, satin, silk or georgette crepe.

If the women of this country understand what is behind the new fashions, they will enter into the spirit of conservation with as much eagerness and zealous desire to do right as they have in the saving of meat, wheat, sugar and cereals.

As History Did It.

These men on the commercial economy board need have no fear of obstinacy or rebellion against their decree. The women of other days and other countries entered into the spirit of economy in clothes with as much eagerness as they entered into the extravagance of apparel. The whole thing is in giving women an emotional idea which they are to work out to completion and success among themselves. Obedience does not appeal to them, but co-operation through persuasion sends them into a flame of endeavor.

It may be prophesied right here that there will be more novelty shown in clothes than there has been for several years or, possibly, ever before. It may not be shown by the women, but it will be expressed by the dressmakers.

One of the quick ways which has leaped into fashion for women to conserve wool for the army is the use of a short, slim separate skirt with a cutaway coat of velveteen, heavily lined. Women who have such costumes declare that they will wear these skirts with corslet blouses of soutached silk and satin in the spring, thereby saving cotton for the government.

Hats made of worsted have already been replaced by those of satin and velvet.

Entire coat suits made of worsted have narrow bias flounces mounted on a taffeta or satin foundation. The short jacket which goes with these skirts is so heavily trimmed with fur and has such a wide waistcoat of satin or matelasse that it can be considered a bit camouflage.

(Copyright, 1917, by the McClure Newspaper Syndicate.)

SASH IN FAVOR ONCE MORE

In Various Forms and Shapes, It Is Seen on Most of the New Models Imported From Paris.

On a great many of the new models lately imported from Paris are to be seen sashes in varied forms and shapes. This is an innovation. It has been a long time since the sash was a popular bit of wearing apparel.

On some of the velvet gowns, for instance, the sash is made of the velvet material in the gown; it extends from the side around to the back, is lined with a contrasting color of satin, and is tied in a knot at the back, the wide, heavy ends dropping to the bottom of the skirt.

Sometimes on evening gowns these old-fashioned, new-fashioned sashes are tied in regular butterfly bows, and there has never been in fashion history anything more picturesque and quaint.

Sometimes the sashes have fringed ends, and sometimes the wide ribbon is drawn together and finished with a heavy tassel, which helps toward the clinging effect, so much to be desired in the newest gowns.

Boudoir Robes.

The dressing gown of corduroy or velours is no novelty, but it is worn as much as if it were one. Paris has stamped with its favor dressing gowns and all sorts of boudoir finery substantial enough to be really warmth giving and so the vogue for the corduroy negligee continues. Sometimes these gowns are lined with soft silk, quite to the hem and sometimes the lining stops at the hips.

No Hats of Medium Size.

At a recent exhibit of Paris millinery it was interesting to note that there were few medium sized hats. The models were either small and close fitting or very large and picturesque, the more formal hats being trimmed with ostrich, while many of the small ones were of fur. Feathers are applied in clusters against high crowns in group effect rather than in masses or in encircling style, and there is all the chic in the world in the poise of a small feather on a big hat.

Parasols Back Again.

There seems to be some indication that parasols next spring will be rescued from the comparative oblivion of last year and brought back into the sunlight of popularity which they enjoyed a few years ago. They are said to be in more favor with the Palm Beach trade, and spring buyers are taking more interest in the new offerings, shown usually with spring millinery. Sets consisting of parasols, hats and knitting bags are shown in many combinations of bright colors, and the pergola type parasol seems to be the most in favor thus far. Backgrounds of white and pink seem to be the most generally used setting for the various color effects.

Natty Sports Blouses.

Sport or traveling blouses are simple and straight, bordered with cotton fringe. Some blouses of jersey cloth show a straight vest of chiffon trimmed with the cotton fringe. This vest effect is admirably adapted to a long jacket in a contrasting tone.

Side by side with the simple blouse are dressy designs entirely covered with embroidery, not arranged as in previous seasons in a round pattern, but running up and down in broad band effect and covering the surface of the material almost completely. A novelty is embroidery carried out in square designs, arrayed somewhat in the manner of a cross.

Velvet Hats.

Velvet hats have returned. A delightful and becoming feature in their makeup is the almost invariable facing of a pale tone of Georgette crepe, which brings out the color in blue or gray eyes, deepening their color and making them look larger. When the lining is pale pink it chimes in with the tone of the skin.

How Alaska Got Its Name.

The name Alaska is said to have been given to the whole of that territory by the Russian traders who first reached the island of Unlashka, on the authority of the natives, who declared that to the eastward there was a great land or territory which was called Alayeska. From this the present name of Alaska is derived.

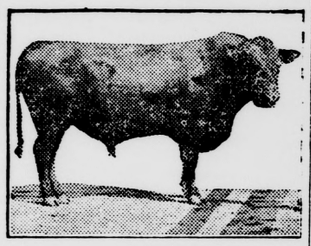
The DAIRY

FIRST-CLASS BULL FAVORED

Associations Are Now Making It Possible for Farmer to Secure Service of Purebred Sire.

The owner of a large herd of grade cows can well afford to own a first-class bull, and bull associations are now making it possible for the owner of a small herd to own a share in a good, well-bred bull. A co-operative bull association is a farmers' organization the chief purpose of which is the joint ownership, use, and exchange of high-class, purebred bulls. If skillfully managed, these associations should be eventually the greatest single factor in the upbuilding of our dairy herds.

To build up a valuable and profitable dairy herd, careful and intelligent management must be combined with selection and breeding. Ill treatment



Animal of High Class.

and insufficient or unsuitable feed have made many a well-bred and carefully selected herd unprofitable. All cows should be well bred and well fed. It never pays to keep a cow that does not pay a fair return for first-class feed and care.

URGE CLEAN DAIRY UTENSILS

Dirt Is Cause of Production of Much Poor Milk, Cream and Butter—Wash Separator.

Much poor milk, cream and butter are produced because of dirty utensils. It is not necessary that the dirt be present in sufficient quantities to be seen by the naked eye in order to render the can unfit for use.

The unclean separator is another common source of contamination. The separator should be taken apart and carefully washed and scalded after each separation. After the separator parts and utensils have been cleaned and dried, they should have a clean, dry appearance and should not be greasy to the touch.

A greasy coating on the interior of a milk can will spoil milk or cream in a very few hours. It doesn't cost any more to keep the utensils clean and the results obtained are more satisfactory in every way.

WATER GIVEN MILKING COWS

Test Proves That Animals Drink at Pond or Creek Only Enough to Satisfy Cravings.

It stands to reason that in winter the water given milking cows should not be icy. Many farmers boast of the fact that they own creeks or ponds to which their cows have access in cold weather. And while this saves work and expense, it is hard on the cows, though the farmers claim it is not. If you want to test the matter, let your cows go to the pond or creek and drink through the ice. Then, when you have returned to the stable, carry in water that is not lower than about 60 degrees Fahrenheit, and see how your cows will go after it. This proves that they drink at the pond or creek only enough to satisfy their immediate cravings and not enough to fill their bags with milk.

MAKE DAIRY BUSINESS PAY

Raise All Heifer Calves From Good Cows and Keep Purebred Sires—Have Good Silos.

To make the dairy business pay the best, raise all the heifer calves from good cows and keep purebred sires, is the advice of Wear Brothers of Illinois who speak from experience. Have good silos and put all corn raised in the silo. Have plenty of alfalfa and clover hay. Cows must be well housed and given plenty of water to get best results.

LIGHT FOR WINTER MONTHS

Darkness Has Deteriorating Effect on General Health of Herd and Affects Eyesight.

The dark dairy stall is more likely to be in evidence during the winter months than in the summer, as some farmers seem to think the barn must be closed as tightly as possible. Still, light is not only an essential to comfortable quarters, but darkness has a deteriorating effect on the general health of the herd, the eyesight being especially affected.

Two Kinds of Scours.

There are two kinds of scours that affect the young calf—white scours, sometimes called calf cholera, and common scours, caused from indigestion.

Mistake of Farmers.

Farmers, as a rule, depend too much upon pasture and do not use enough of green feed or grain.

Garget Not Uncommon.

Garget is not an uncommon disease, especially among heavy milkers.

IMPROVED UNIFORM INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

(By E. O. SELLERS, Acting Director of the Sunday School Course of the Moody Bible Institute, Chicago.)

(Copyright, 1917, Western Newspaper Union.)

LESSON FOR JANUARY 13

JESUS BEGINS HIS WORK.

LESSON TEXT—Mark 1:12-22.

GOLDEN TEXT—Repent ye, and believe in the Gospel.

ADDITIONAL MATERIAL FOR TEACHERS—Matt. 4:1-11; 8:18-22; Luke 4:1-13; 9:57-62; Heb. 4:14-16; Acts 9:1-9; John 4:34-38.

PRIMARY TOPIC—Jesus chooses four helpers.

MEMORY VERSE—Come ye after me.—Mark 1:17.

INTERMEDIATE TOPIC — Overcome temptation.

MEMORY VERSE—I Cor. 16:13.

SENIOR AND ADULT TOPIC—How Jesus faced his task.

I. Introduction (vv. 12, 13). Mark devotes little or no attention to the early incidents of the life of Jesus, and only suggests the events immediately following his baptism. Indeed, for the record of the Temptation and the Sermon on the Mount, we have to look to the other Gospel writers. In teaching the lesson we must not, however, overlook making some reference to these two outstanding events in the life of our Lord.

II. John the Baptizer (vv. 14, 15). This section not only disposes of John as having been put into prison, but immediately plunges Jesus into his public ministry. Jesus' entry into Galilee was a part of his connection with John, inasmuch as he withdrew himself to that place (See John 4:1-3), and made Capernaum his headquarters (Matt. 4:13). The message here recorded as proclaimed by Jesus was the identical summons which John the Baptizer had uttered. Jesus speaks of this new kingdom as being already come, referring, of course, to his own person and ministry, but in its actual establishment it was not really "at hand" until he shed his blood upon the cross and the Holy Spirit descended on the day of Pentecost, when there was opened the fountain for sin and uncleanliness for the world at large.

III. His Helpers Called. (vv. 16-20). In this record, we have the call of four of his helpers: Simon, Andrew his brother, James and John his brother, the latter being the sons of Zebedee. Luke tells us (5:3) that Jesus was teaching. Those called were certainly at work and God always issues his call to those whose time and effort are being occupied, even though perhaps for selfish purposes. There is no place for an idler in the spiritual kingdom. This call was to "come ye after me" (v. 17), the purpose being that they might become "fishers of men." Notice he began upon the common, familiar ground of fishing, something mutually and thoroughly understood, and led them from that to a spiritual truth. In this we see a good pedagogical hint and a wise suggestion to the preacher and teacher, viz., that we must begin to teach our lessons through the medium of past experience and of present interests. Simon (Luke 5:5) appears to have been a doubter when Jesus called him. Nevertheless, he was willing to try Christ at least once, and so at his word, he let down the net. The evidence of obedience is found in verse 19, and Matthew (4:8) also Luke (5:11) tells us that when they left their nets, "they left all."

IV. His Helpers Trained (vv. 21, 22). The result of this call was (see v. 21) that as they went into the city they entered into the synagogue where Jesus taught them. The inference, of course, is plain. Whenever God calls a man into his kingdom, he begins at once to teach him the duties and responsibilities of the kingdom. Notice that in becoming fishers of men, then began close at home Brother sought brother. This was not the first time that Jesus had called these brothers. (See John 1:40, 41). In the call, as accorded by St. John, we are led to believe that John (the unmentioned disciple) first sought an interview with Christ. The question of harmonizing the various calls which Jesus gave to his disciples is an interesting one and one which has given rise to a good deal of discussion. The one recorded in the first chapter of John occurred in Judea; this one occurred in Galilee. As to whether this is the one recorded in the fifth chapter of Luke, there seems to be a general opinion that it is not the same, though we can with profit compare the two callings in teaching this lesson. The probabilities are that there were three calls: First, the one recorded in John 1:35:42; second, that one recorded in Matthew 4:18:22; and the third and last was that which occurred just before their appointment to become apostles, the one recorded in Luke five.

Conclusion. When Jesus faced his great task, he did not face it alone. He had first of all the approval of God the Father. He also had the anointing of God the Holy Spirit, and he called in the co-operation and help of human agents. Jesus met his temptation and his tasks not in his own strength, but in the strength of the Spirit of God. At the same time being God, he called to his side those who in turn were to become fishers of men, leaders of others. His call to these disciples was three-fold; (a), to discipleship, namely, they were to become learners; (b), to fellowship, for they were to enter into and have a part of his toil, tasks, temptations and sorrows (Phil. 3:10); and (c), to service. They were to go out as his ambassadors and representatives. The world always demands the busy man. The fact that these men had hired servants indicates their position in life. Jesus called to be his disciples men who were busy with the common daily tasks, but who with prompt obedience left those tasks to learn of him and who then went out to turn the world upside down.

Middletown Transcript

Published Every Saturday Morning

—AT—

Middletown, New Castle Co, Delaware

—BY—

The Middletown Transcript Co.

(INCORPORATED)

LONG DISTANCE PHONE NO 37

Entered at the Post... as second-class matter

MIDDLETOWN, DEL., JANUARY 10, 1918

FREEZING SOLDIERS

ONE wonders if those two poor fellows who, it is said, froze to death a few days ago while doing sentry duty at one of our training camps, were among the 20,000 whom a recent investigation by Congress found to be still wearing summer underclothing, and minus overcoats!

A SONG TRAITRESS

WHEN that impudent German musical director Muck insulted the American public by refusing to play the Star Spangled Banner, it provoked a swift and angry rebuke. The refusal of that un-American female, Geraldine Farrar, to rise as did the whole audience in respectful salutation to the National air, (even her own foreign-born husband doing so,) excites both anger and disgust.

This degenerate creature, who for years has raked in the plentiful American shekels, has become so surfeited with the patronizing compliments paid her by German princelings that her love for her own land—if she really ever had any—has been quite lost in her fawning admiration for autocratic Germany. She ought to be so roundly hissed off the American stage, that she will be glad to go to Germany where she belongs.

County Engineer, Mr. J. Wilson, who is nothing if not patriotic, was so angered when he read the disgraceful incident, that on reaching his home he smashed everyone of his phonographic records of the singing of this traitress, and swears he will never buy another. Bravo!

This contemptible lickspittle of Teutonic royalty should be tabooed by every patriotic American, both herself and her musical records. Her "patriotism" of the "made-in- Germany" brand, may thus be reached thru her "pocketbook nerve."

OFFICIAL FOLLY

THE Transcript shares the indignation scathingly poured forth, last Saturday,, on the editorial page of the Evening Journal when recounting the police outrage of the arrest and imprisonment, "without a shred of evidence," of two such highly honorable and esteemed citizens as Messrs. Clarence and Edward Prettyman, of Wilmington, on the charge of burning their own under-insured place of business.

> "Without a shred of evidence against them, the Prettymans were forced into a preliminary hearing at which the so-called case of the police collapsed like an over-inflated soap bubble, but not until it had done to them and their relatives incalculable harm."

Wilmington is suffering from an infliction of pigheaded, conceited officials not only in its Board of Police Commissioners thus treating reputable citizens, but also in its autocratic Fire Commissioner.

The first, thru their folly may give the city the luxury of a costly damage suit for false imprisonment; the second, on mere hair-splitting grounds—in truth, on fancied injuries to his own amour propre—might have caused the loss of some manufacturing plant because of the inability of this suspended fire company to respond to an appeal for help.

It might be a good thing to hoop a few of these badly swoln official headpieces.

BE FIRST TO RATIFY

The possibility of Governor Townsend calling a special session of the General Assembly for the purpose of ratifying the amendment to the Federal Constitution for National Prohibition, recently passed by Congress, is creating considerable interest in this part of the State. While Governor Townsend has not committed himself upon the subject, yet the "dry" advocates point out that the present Legislature is decidedly "dry" and as Governor Townsend is a staunch supporter of the "dry" cause and a member of the Anti-Saloon League, there is a strong probability that he may be induced to call a special session rather than to trust to chance and the fortunes of politics that the next Legislature might be "dry." *Delawarean.*

THE Transcript has always favored national prohibition, and it shares the views of The Delawarean that it would be wise tc call the Assembly together in a special session for the purpose of ratifying this proposed amendment to the Federal Constitution.

To do this would place yet one more feather of distinction in the cap of the Diamond State, the first to ratify, December 7th, 1787, the Constitution itself.

FREE OF CHARGE

Any adult suffering from cough, cold or any bronchitis, is invithd to call at drug store of the Middletown Drug Co., and get absolutely free, a sample bottle of **BOOCHEE'S GERMAN SYRUP**, a soothing and healing remedy for all lung troubles, which has a successful record of fifty years. Gives patient a ood night's rest free from coughing, with free expectoration in the morning. Regular sizes, 25 and 75 cents. For sale inll acivilized countries.

SMARTNESS IN THE ARMY.

One of the best lessons a soldier learns, coming close to those of discipline and orderly action, is that of "smartness." Indeed this may be set down as part of discipline, and for that reason in all the great training camps the young men, newly from civil life, are getting advice and instruction on the point, says Omaha Bee. It means that the soldier must be careful of his personal appearance, avoiding slouchiness in dress or demeanor as he would the plague. The moral effect of this is direct and easily recognized. The "smart" soldier is a good soldier, and reflects in his bearing and attitude the lessons of his training. He is alert, resourceful, and in all ways dependable and efficient. The American army does not stress this beyond reason, for it is traditional to retain as much of the individual qualities of the men as is compatible with need for concerted action. This policy has been of immune value in developing self-reliance and initiative, the chief characteristic of the American soldier. Proper relaxation essential to personal comfort is always permitted, and the combination of this element with that of disciplinary routine produces the best fighting organization the world has ever known.

Italy must be supplied with all the things necessary to keep it in the field. It must have food and fuel and steel. It is estimated that it needs 145,000 tons of shipping a month. We can supply much of this now, and probably all of it before very long. Italy occupies an important position upon enemy territory, and a continuance of its campaign will force Austria to its knees, and that will mark the end for Germany. Italy's resources are not great, but its drives at Austria must not be allowed to slacken, and if we cannot give Italy all it needs immediately, we can supply it with enough to keep it actively in the field.

The total stocks of frozen poultry reported by 254 storages on October 1, 1917, amounted to 42,725,515 pounds, while the total stocks reported on September 1, 1917, amounted to 51,830,157 pounds. The reports of 189 storages show stocks of 33,677,685 pounds on October 1, 1917, as compared with 20,041,121 pounds on October 1, 1916, an increase of 68 per cent. The reports show that the stocks decreased 19.5 per cent during September, 1917, while they increased 29.5 per cent during September, 1916.

Folks who are objecting to the high cost of sugar ought to remember that for 200 years after it became generally known it was chiefly employed in the arts and sciences, being regarded too valuable for food. In 1806 sugar was selling for 31 cents a pound. The evolution of sugar from a luxury to a necessity has come within a century.

The war has caused the college professors to enter practical fields. Many are serving the government. Some are connected with great corporations. A railroad has made one of them a director. The time may come when a professor will be known by the jingle of ten-dollar gold pieces in his pocket.

The man who declares that to worry is as sinful as to drink never had a house to keep on high food prices, a valuable chauffeur commandeered by the draft or a growing child to bring up, or he would know that it can't be helped.

A desire on the part of soldiers' wives to follow their husbands to France represents admirable sentiment. But under the circumstances they will be expected to stay at home and attend to their knitting.

A Wisconsin artillery sergeant was presented with a $1,000 swagger stick on his birthday. Isn't it queer what ridiculous things a committee can buy with other people's money?

The man who is so stiffnecked that he will never surrender his opinion when there are men who know better is more apt to be a jackass than a Solomon.

An Aid to Progress

Business success today is as dependent upon extensive knowledge and capable judgement as upon adequate capital to meet its financial requirements.

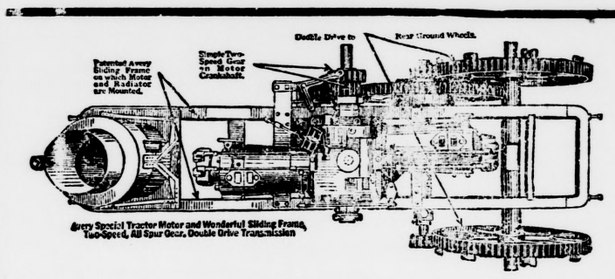
An association with this Institution means much more than a mere bank depositing and borrowing connection.

It brings to the solution of financial problems and the furtherance of business plans the extensive knowledge, helpful advice and willing assistance of our Officers.

CITIZENS NATIONAL BANK

MIDDLETOWN, DEL.

Edward Ladly, Cashier.


Double Drive to Rear Ground Wheels.
Avery Special Tractor Motor and Wonderful Sliding Frame, Two-Speed, All Spur Gear, Double Drive Transmission

"The Finest Power Plant on Wheels"

This is the way one of the thousands of satisfied Avery Tractor owners describes his Avery Motor.

The Avery Tractor Motor is not simply a stationary gas engine or automobile motor mounted on wheels, but a specially designed motor exclusively for tractor use. It is of the opposed type and perfectly balanced, also a slow speed motor. It has crankshaft so strong that you don't have toworry about breaking it. It has none of those cluttered up parts such as fans, mechanical oilers, pumps, etc., which cause so much trouble in the ordinary type of tractor.

AVERY—The Tractor That Burns ALL the Kerosene

Avery Tractors don't merely run on Kerosene, they burn all the kerosene. They are equiped with the Avery Duplex Gasifier, a device which turns Kerosene into Gas.

Avery Tractors are the only make of tractors with a Double Carburetor and Duplex Gasifier Fuel System, and the only make of tractors that really burn all the Kerosene.

The 1918 Avery Catalog tells all about the complete line Avery Motor Farming Machinery. Come in and get a copy.

The Shannahan & Wrightson Hardware Company

Distributors of Avery Machinery

Easton, Maryland

AVERY

JANUARY CLEARANCE SALE

JUST finished taking that yearly Inventory and Account of Stock! Found many articles, "odds and ends", broken sets, some things a trifle shopworn or mussed, but still good; remnants, one of a dozen etc.—all first class goods and offered at Special Prices to the first comers. To name but a few, Ladies' Silk Waists, Belts, in leather or silk, fine Ladies' Collars, plain and worked, pretty Summer Suits for Children, Dry Goods a few yards in the piece etc.

These goods are doubly Bargains. 1st, because offered at a half or quarter of their cost, and 2d., because the same goods are now up two or three times in price, so that it is quite fair to say we are here selling goods at 1-4 to 1-8 of the present value of like articles!

Remember, high as goods have already gone, they are going, we regret to say, still higher.

So while they last these are indeed veritable BARGAINS!

"WHITE SALE" NOTICE

Owing to manufacturer's delay we are forced to postpone the date of our January "White Sale" to the last of the month, or the first of February.

We trust our Patrons can await this "White Sale" for we promise them that despite the fact that all cotton goods are way up, we shall be able to offer fine White Goods at astonishingly low prices.

FOGEL & BURSTAN'S DEPT. STORE

MIDDLETOWN, DELAWARE

Why Gates Half-Sole Tires Outware Ordinary Tires

Here is the vital part toyou--the tread of the Gates Half-Sole Tire is made out of such exceedingly tough, resilient, elastic rubber that it is nearly impossible for even the sharpest stone to injure it—this means that it will wear far better than any tire you have ever used before.

Besides—they cost a great deal less—and remember there is no expense for putting them on.

The Half Sole Tires are guaranteed to run

3,500 MILES

B. F. Gallagher

Middletown, Del.

agent for the International Rubber Co. will be glad to receiv orders from automobile owners.

ATTENTION!

Mayor, Council, and Business Associations of all Municipalities

The Serto Packing o. 32N. Moore St, N. Y. is interested to build immediately a Canning Plant for Tomato Products, Corn, Peas, string Beans Spinach. ete, where at least one thousand acreage of Tomatoes can be obtained with Railroad or water front facilities. Plenty of fresh water required, and sufficient labor necessary. The plant should be exempt from taxes for ten years, and at least two acres of land free. A fine opportunity for a small Town that wants to grow. Do not wish to create competition with any local establishment Write for particulars

SERTO PACKING CO.

32 North Moore Street - - New York, N. Y

Mid-Winter Sale

New Heavy Winter Ulsters and French Overcoats, $15 to $50. Business Suits, $10 to $25. Dress up Suits, $15 to $40 Full Dress and Tuxedo Suits, $20 to $50. New styles and Special Values on many of them. Sample Garments and Late Season Lots closed out from good makers.

Business Suits, $10, $12, $15

Good heavy, well made Suits for wear warmth and service. All wool and Mixed Cheviots and Cassimeres. All sizes, regulars and stouts

Mackinaws and Reefers

$5 to $12 Big, Heavy, Warm Coats, just the kind for rough cold weather.

Ulsters and Storm Coats

$10 to $50. Big, Heavy, Warm, Long Coats that will cost much more next season. Come in and look them over, it will pay you.

Mullin's Home Store

Sixth and Market

WILMINGTON

EACH DESIGN IS PRETTIER THAN THE LAST ONE

It only remains with you to decide the colors you want. Our carpets and rugs are famous for their beauty, because we buy only the richest patterns, and also take the greatest care to keep in stock only those goods that have proven their durability. Come in and see them. You are bound to be pleased.

J. H. EMERSON

Middletown, : Delaware

LOOK!

I Buy Old Automobiles for JUNK

JACOB PROTIGAL

515 E. Third St.

WILMINGTON, DEL.

Phone 3508

OUR DRUGS ARE HIGH IN QUALITY

Our clerks efficient, courteos and painstaking. Our aim is to please our patrons at all times, and our reward is the prestige we have won in this neighborhood. Let us serve you promply and satisfactorily.

MIDDLETOWN DRUG CO.

Earnest A. Truitt, Ph. G. Manager

Middletown, Del.

Bookkeepers, Stenographers, Secretaries,

Rapid promotion is assured to young people in such positions.

The Goldey College plan of teaching the commercial branches insures a thorough preparation for business success in the least possible time.

New building, modern equipment, expert teachers, best systems and very attractive rates.

Newly issued catalog with important facts for everyone about to enter business sent on request.

GOLDEY COLLEGE

Ninth street at Tatnall Wilmington, Del.

STRENGTH - ORGANIZATION - SERVICE

Three essentials conspicuous in this Company are

(1) STRENGTH of resources and management, which commands confidence.

(2) ORGANIZATION, complete, efficient and vigorous, which assures the ability to serve clients well.

(3) SERVICE, that spirit of service which seeks to give clients the most, rather than the fewest facilities.

You can avail yourself of this united strength, organization and service by appointing this Company your Executor or Trustee, or by opening an account in our Banking Department.

SECURITY TRUST AND SAFE DEPOSIT CO.

Sixth and Market Streets. Wilmington, Del.

Owen T. Chance

Contracting

HOUSE PAINTER

Middletown, Delaware

Estimates Given. Your Work Solicited

NOTE—As a resident and tax-payer of Middletown, I feel that I am intitled to estimates on local work.

PHONE 117-3

All Work Guaranteed

NOTICE—ELECTION!

CITIZENS NATIONAL BANK OF MIDDLETOWN.

Middletown, Del., Dec 6th, 1917.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders for the election of Directors, to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at the Banking House, on Tuesday, January 8th, 1918, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 12 M.

EDWARD LADLEY, Cashier.

NOTICE—ELECTION!

NEW CASTLE COUNTY NATIONAL BANK OF ODESSA, DEL., DEC. 5th, 1917.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders for the election of Eleven Directors to serve for the ensuing year will be held at the Banking House on Wednesday, January 2d, 1918, between the hours of 11 o'clock, A. M, and 1 P. M.

JOS. G. BROWN, Cashier.

The Transcript, $1 00

TRANSCRIPT $1.00

STATE AND PENINSULA

In Wilmington last year there were 2,985 births, 27 more than in 1916.

Washington has been selected as one of the two summer schools for teachers for 1918.

A site is being sought in Wimington for a community as one of the latest developments along the line of food conervrsation.

Hugh Brown, an engineer on the Maryland Divison of the Pennsylvania Railroad, has retired from active service after 46 years.

One hundred and fifty men and women clerks have arrive: at Harve de Grace from Sandy Hook, to be employed at the Government's new proving grounds.

The annual meeting of the peninsula Horticultural Society, comprising the Eastern Shore of Maryland, and Delaware, convened in Camoridge this week.

Royal Arch Mason of Delaware will celebrate on January 16, the Centeneial Jubilee of the introduction of Royal Arch Masonary into the State of Deiaware.

The recent extraordinary drive for new members for the Red Cross resulted in securing an increase of over thirteen millions to that society in the United States.

Amelia E. duPont, who died in Wilmington December 29, left to the Home of Merciful Rest, $5000; to St. Michael's Day Nursery, $2000, and to the Delaware Hospital, $5000.

The annual report of the Cecil County Board of education shows that it costs $112,100 to conduct the public and high schools in Cecil county last year, with 4514 pupils and 459 teachers.

State Treasurer William J. Swain, of Bridgeville on Tuesday, appointed Horace D. Sadler, of Bridgeville, special collector of State revenue in connection with the State income tax law, which went into effect Tuesday.

According to advises from Washington the Christmas mail this year was greater in volume than any year in the history of the postal service and was handled, notwithstanding unusual conditions, more promply than in previous years.

BUYS GLASSES FOR BULLDOG

Proud Mistress Discovers Cold Wind Brings Tears to Pet's Eyes and Takes Him to Oculist.

One of the newest features of the high cost of living investigation by federal agents has just been revealed by United States District Attorney Cline of Chicago. He told the following story:

"I dropped into an oculist's a couple of days ago with a friend who had broken his glasses. We found that gentleman, immaculately clad, carefully fitting a pair of glasses on the pug nose of a bulldog with undershot jaw and bandy legs.

"Well, we had to wait. A lady, in handsome furs, held the bulldog by the chain. When the job was done she led it away. I asked the oculist:

"'How do you test the vision of a dog's eyes?' He replied: 'I didn't test it for vision. You see it was like this—the lady had her dog out motoring. They were riding rather fast and the air was cold.

"'She noticed that a little drop of moisture gathered in the dog's eye. It trickled down his cheek. The lady decided that something must be done. So she brought him to me—the glasses are to protect his eyes when he goes motoring.'

"'How much did she pay for those glasses?' I asked.

"'Eight dollars,' the oculist replied."

HAD SEEN HIS FACE BEFORE

Nurse Who Was Formerly Militant Suffragette Learns Her Soldier Patient Was Former Policeman.

The day approaches when in recognition of the women's generosity in giving their men for the war the men are asked to give women hereabouts the vote, says a British correspondent. Nothing could be more timely, therefore, than to recall the story of what happened in that hospital of our British allies on the coast of Normandy. A kind nurse was bending over the pillow of a wounded man—a big corporal of the Grenadier Guards. She was a dear old lady, the nurse, one who had in her time enjoyed a full share as a militant suffragette. In fact, she had led more than one furious assault on the houses of parliament. Yet here she was lavishing the treasures of her sympathy upon the country's mere fighting men.

"It's odd," she said. "Your face, my good man, isn't a bit strange to me. I can't get rid of the idea that I've seen you many times before."

"I can't deny it, ma'am," sighed the wounded corporal, struggling with a visible embarrassment. "You have seen my face before. But can't we let bygones be bygones? It's true, I used to be a policeman. But that was before the war, ma'am."

Germany Short of Food.

The real food situation in Germany is the important puzzle of the war. The United States food administration has got hold of some figures on the standard German ration for noncombatants, which seem to indicate that the Teutons are in desperate straits. Figured in calories, the food value of this ration is only 10,000. This is not sufficient nourishment to keep a man of 140 pounds from losing weight steadily, even if he does nothing but lie on his back for 24 hours a day. If he has work to do, he will eat up his fat and then his muscular tissue, so much the faster. If the figures received by the food administration are correct and are not supplemented by other rations not mentioned, the civilian population of Germany must inevitably be weakening fast.—Exchange.

FIRST ELECTION IN 1789

George Washington of Virginia, Receiving Sixty-Nine Votes From Ten States, Chosen President.

The first election for president of the United States occurred in the states which ratified the Constitution on the first Wednesday of January, the 7th, 1789. Only ten of the thirteen states voted in that election, New York, Rhode Island and North Carolina not voting. In five of the states, viz., Connecticut, Delaware, Georgia, New Jersey and South Carolina, the people did not vote, the presidential electors being chosen by the state legislatures.

At that time the Constitution required the presidential electors to vote for two persons, the one receiving the majority to be president and the one receiving the next greatest number to be vice president. There had been no conventions held, no nominations made and no platforms adopted. The presidential electors were left without instructions, to vote as they pleased or according to their own discretion.

The ten states which constituted the first electoral college had 73 votes, viz., Connecticut, 7; Delaware, 3; Georgia, 5; Maryland, 8; Massachusetts, 10; New Hampshire, 5; New Jersey, 6; Pennsylvania, 10; South Carolina, 7; Virginia, 12. On the first ballot, each of the 73 electors voting for two persons, the vote resulted:

For George Washington of Virginia, 69; John Adams of Massachusetts, 34; John Jay of New York, 9; Robert H. Harrison of Maryland, 6; John Rutledge of South Carolina, 6; John Hancock of Massachusetts, 4; George Clinton of New York, 3; Samuel Huntington of Connecticut, 2; John Milton of Georgia, 2; James Armstrong of Georgia, 1; Benjamin Lincoln of Massachusetts, 1; Edward Telfair of Georgia, 1. This ballot made Washington president and John Adams, the next highest, vice president.

RARE POSIES IN THE ARCTIC

Rich Blossoms Nature's Compensation for Long Winter During Which There Is No Sunshine.

In the brief, bright, nightless summer the Arctic is a paradise of flowers. It would seem to be a compensation of Dame Nature for the long winter, during which the sun never shows his jolly face once, observes a correspondent.

A great many of these plants have of late years become familiar to garden lovers because they are much used in rock gardens, and every flower lover knows their delicacy of structure, their brightness of color and their hardihood.

But nothing can beat their original environment. These patches of yellow and blue and rose and purple, cheek by jowl with great beds of snow or some stranded and long unmelted berg, look lovely. It is the setting they were made for.

Strangely enough, when brought south and coaxed to grow in our gardens, these Arctic and Alpine plants lose both a part of their great vitality and their lovely tint. They pine for the Arctic like the Eskimo does.

Nansen tells of delicate bluebells nodding in the breeze, saxifrages with large blossoms, pale yellow mountain poppies, white cloudberry flowers, and blue forget-me-nots in countless millions in the neighborhood of the north pole. So it is not all desolation and death. A flower seed is one of the most difficult things in nature to kill. Give it half a chance and it will show up smiling, and do its "bit" in making the world a brighter place to live in.

The Tuna Angler.

Southern California, and Santa Catalina island in particular, has produced two game fishes pre-eminent in the annals of the world's sport, says the American Angler. One is the leaping tuna; the other the swordfish. The tuna is game for the well-conditioned athlete. The man who takes a large one with the rod must be an athlete. He must be ready for a continuous round of from one to four hours, keyed up to the highest excitement, as if he gives in and tries to rest the tuna rests twice as fast.

To obtain the full enjoyment of tuna angling the rod should be of 16 ounces, the line No. 21 and the fish should not weigh more than 200 pounds.

Curing Elephant's Cold

A circus man, caught in the act of curing an elephant of a cold, was dared to take his own medicine. He declined but invited the interviewer to return the next day and see the elephant cured. And the next day, sure enough, the elephant was rid of the cold. What was the treatment? Nothing complicated at all. The keeper placed a bucket of boiling hot vinegar in a bag and then tied the latter snugly about the indisposed animal's trunk so that he was compelled to inhale the beneficial fumes whether he wished to or not.

Children and Fairies.

To the children fairies stand for all the wonderful and unpredictable possibilities of life, for all the magic of it, its charm of unexpectedness, says the Atlantic Monthly. A child is a bit puzzled by the inevitable; in the fairy world it does not exist. In that world he slips away from the world of grown-ups, with its endless consequences remorselessly hounding the gay, irresponsible little child doings. He loves the grownups and it is not from them that he wishes to escape, but from their world, their difficult, unyielding world.

Wanted

Farms and Property wanted in every state and every County to sell onone per cent commission. If you want to sell write to day how we sell property in your section and you pay the Commission after sale is completed.

Farms for sle in every state. Mass. Farm and Poultry Journal
212 Lewis Street,
LYNN, MASS.

Getting Some Place.

"Selfishness don't git you nowhere," said Uncle Eben. "De man dat makes de most of his opportunities is de man dat makes de most opportunities for other folks."

Different Methods.

Many women get a red nose from shedding too many tears over a man who got a red nose from taking too many "smiles."—Farm Life.

Elephant's Gaits.

The elephant can neither trot, canter nor gallop; it's only pace is a walk, capable of being hastened to a fast shuffle.

Almond Supply.

About one-fourth of the world's supply of almonds are grown in Spain.—Christian Science Monitor.

Hydraulic Power.

The use of hydraulic power in Spain for mills and other business places is rapidly increasing.

The Worst Evil.

Bad as any government may be, it cannot be worse than anarchy.

There's many a mother who is glad her boy is little; there's many a daddy who's glad his boy is big. That is just the man and the woman of it.

Astrologers say the war will last until 1919. But it is not the stars but heavy artillery which will be the determining factor in this war.

The years may paralyze a man's interest in baseball, but pie, circuses and politics will remain a passion with him to the last breath.

With coal and wood going up, the weather man, if he is any kind of a patriot, will decree a mild winter.

If the Germans think that our aviators are a bluff all they have to do is to call them.

Lord, what a lot of hideous noises are perpetrated in the name of free speech!

Our Furniture

is guaranteed to stand up with the coming years. It is not to be thrust aside when the journey of life is half over. Our furniture will see you through to the end. All the prevailing woods fashioned in exquisite taste into dainty and substantial works of art. Sets for every room and individual pieces as well. Spring Matting, Rugs, Linoleum.

W. J. WILSON Middletown, Del.

Harry Smith

Up-to-date
Plumbing,
Steam Fitting,
Pump Repairing, &c.

A share of your patronage is solicited. Satisfaction guaranteed.
Phone.
NORTH BROAD STREET,
MIDDLETOWN, DEL.

NOTICE— DIVIDEND

THE PEOPLES NATIONAL BANK.
Middletown, Delaware, Dec. 22, 1917.
The board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of THREE and ONE-HALF (3 1-2 PER CENT) for the last six months, payable on and after January 1st, 1918.

W. K. BETTS, Cashier.

NOTICE—DIVIDEND

CITIZENS NATIONAL BANK
Middletown, Delaware, Dec. 11, 1917
The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FOUR (4) PER CENT, payable to the Stockholders on and after January 1st, 1918.

EDWARD LADLEY, Cashier.

PAID LOCAL ADS.

FOR SALE—Wagons and dearborns.
J. C. GREEN.

WANTED.—Piano pupils. Beginners given special attention.
A. R. MCKEE,
Crawford Street.

FOR RENT—Good Garage room, wash stand, hose and electric lights. Apply to W. W. ALLEN & SON.

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS
—OF—
St. Georges Hundred

The taxable residents of St. Georges Hundred, and all persons liable to pay tax in said Hundred, are hereby notified that the Taxes for the year 1917 are now due, and the undersigned Tax Collector for said Hundred, will be

TOWN OFFICE, MIDDLETOWN
EVERY SATURDAY,
DURING JAN. 1918
From 2 to 5 o'clock P. M.

AT MY RESIDENCE ON CASS STREET
ALL OTHER DAYS
DURING JAN. 1918

Tax bills can be obtained by making personble application to the Collector or by sending written communication enclosing stamps.

EXTRACT FROM THE LAWS OF DELAWARE, GOVERNING THE COLLECTION OF TAXES OF NEW CASTLE COUNTY, SECTION 3, CHAPTER 30, VOLUME 21, LAWS OF DELAWARE, AS AMENDED:

Section 3—That on all taxes paid before the first day of October there shall be an abatement of five per centum. On all taxes paid before the first day of December there shall be an abatement of three per centum. On all taxes paid during the month of December there shall be no abatement whatever. And on all taxes unpaid on the first day of January there shallbe added one-half of one per centum per month until the same shall be paid.

T. EDGAR CLAYTON.
Collector of Taxes for St. Georges Hundred

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS
—OF—
Red Lion Hundred

The taxable residents of Red Lion Hundred, and all persons liable to pay tax in said Hundred are hereby notified that the Taxes for the year 1917 are now due, and the undersigned Tax Collector for said Hundred, will be at

Parlor of Robinson House, Del. City
August 11th, 25th; September 15th, 29
October 13th, 27th; November 10th, 24th; December 8th and 29th. From 9 A. M. to 12 M.

Pennsylvania R. R. Station, Kirkwood
September 10th, 24th, November 10
24th.
From 9 A. M. to 12 M.

AT HOME ALL THE TIME

Tax bills can be obtained by making personal application to the Collector, or by sending written communication enclosing stamps.

Extract from the Laws of Delaware, Governing the Collection of Taxes of New Castle County, Section 3, Chapter 30, Volume 21, Laws of Delaware, as Amended:

SECTION 3—That on all taxes paid before the first day of October there shall be an abatement of five per centum. On all taxes paid before the first day of December there shall be an abatement of three per centum. On all taxes paid during the month of December there shall be no abatement whatever. And on all taxes unpaid on the first day of January there shall be added one-half per centum per month until the same shall be paid.

J. C. STUCKERT
Collector for Red Lion Hundred.

Shoe Repairing

I have purchased a new electric machine for finishing my work, which enables me to turn out all work in the shortest possible time, and the finish is far surperior to hand-finished work.

L. FROMKIN
Kates' old stand, East Main St.
MIDDLETOWN, DEL.

NOTICE—DIVIDEND!

NEW CASTLE COUNTY NATIONAL BANK OF ODESSA, JAN. 8th, 1918.

The Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Three and one half per cent. clear of taxes, payable on and after the 9th inst.

JOS. G. BROWN, Cashier.

A BUSINESS CHANGE

WE, the undersigned have on this seventh day of January, in the year Nineteen hundred and Eighteen, taken over the business of Leslie T. Truitt, conducted as an Automobile Repair and Supply Company under the firm of Middletown Motor Car Co., of East Main St., Middletown, Del., which we will restock and conduct as a General Repair and Supply Company under the firm name of

MIDDLETOWN MOTOR CAR CO.,
LIMITED

Thanking you for your past favors and soliciting your business in the future,
WE ARE YOURS FOR SERVICE,
FRANK G. LESER.
WILLIAM W. ALLEN.

Large Public Sale!

I WILL SELL AT PUBLIC AUCTION AT MY STABLES IN GALENA, MD.,

FRIDAY, JANUARY 18th, 1918

At 10.30 A. M. rain or shine, the following stock described below:

50 TO 75 HEAD OF CATTLE

One carload of fresh cows, springers, heifers and calves from the Proving Grounds in Harford county, consisting of mostly Holstein and Guernsey stock. Some of these cows are milkers without a doubt, and will be a chance for you farmers to get a good cow. 11 Good Holstein Heifers, bred to Holstein Bull.

Will also sell nine good cows for one farmer (all he has), part of these are good cows for any farmer to buy. Also some fat cows and cows no good for a farmer to keep. If you will come to me I will advise you right. Last sale cattle sold from $20.00 to $121.00, and will have some as good cattle as I can find for sale.

A charge of 50 cents per head on cattle and horses left at my stable after Saturday.

100 TO 150 SHOATS AND PIGS

I sold 168 head last sale from $2.25 to $15.00 each and sold every shoat and pig I offered.

☞Will sell also a few Horses and Mules on commission. Harness, Carriages, Blankets and anything you want to turn into money.

Will sell rain or shine. Terms Cash.
S. G. CALDWELL.
My next sale will be Friday, Feb. 1, '18

ROAST BEEF RARE

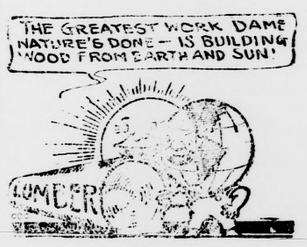
n quality at prices which common grades command is an opportunity this market affords discriminating housewives. If you can tell good meat by its looks you'll appreciate ours. And your judgement will be more than justified by the evident pleasure your family takes in eating it.

LEWIS' MEAT MARKET
Phone 86.

Dr. L. Randolph Outten

DENTIST

In Townsend every Tuesday and Friday from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m.



THE greatest work ever undertaken by the earth and the sun is the building of wood. We have selected from a variety of woods that the forest offers to the saw mills, the sort of lumber needed by the builders of this community.

Short & Walls Lumber Co.
Phone 40 Middletown, Del.

Real Estate

FOR SALE

1323 Clayton St., 9 R. & B.
1013 Clayton St., 8 R. & B.
1808 Pine St., 8 R. & B.
520 East 7th St., 8 R. & B.

New Houses

Six rooms, bath, heaters, pantries and 2 porches. Special Price, $3000. Easy terms

Farms

204 Acres, good house and buildings, near Delaware City. Bargain for quick sale.

115 to 125 Acre farm, near Newark, Del., excellent ground, good buildings, new.

Farm about 90 acres, near Townsend, Del., well located, 10 minutes walk from R. R. Station, school and churches, just outside of town limits.

Country Home, new concrete house, 40 ft. x 42 ft., 10 rooms, bath and electric lights, porch around entire house, with cement floors, new concrete barn and all other buildings, within a few minutes walk of a growing town of 3,000 people. House alone, cost $4,500. There are 30 acres of good ground and borders on the Lamb River, excellent boating, fishing and gunning. Shell road runs by the property. Low price to quick buyer.

We have home and investment properties in every part of Wilmington for sale, also many farm properties throughout the State.

Tell us your requirements and we will show you the property best suited for your needs.

Call, write or phone
A. W. POSEY or G. H. HAYDEN, 206 W. 9th St., Phone 282.

For Rent

New houses, good location. PHONE 282.

A. W. POSEY

JAMES J. ROSS, President. WM. DENNEY Secretary and Treasury
—INCORPORATED 1847—

Kent County Mutual Insurance Co.

Dover, Del.

Insures Property Against FIRE and LIGHTNING
BUSINESS CONDUCTED ON THE MUTUAL SYSTEM
Has Returned to its Policy-Holders in Dividends and Surrendered Policies over
$700,000.00
Present Membership Over Nine Thousand, With Over
$13,000,000.00 INSURANCE IN FORCE

AGENTS
WM. B. JESTER, Agent, Delaware City. D. B. MALONEY, Agent, Townsend
AGENTS IN ALL THE PRINCIPAL TOWNS

Farms for Sale!

Acres	Price
350	$ 22,000
349	15,000
116	8,500
90	10,000
132	7,000
202	10,000
200	20,000
130	3,300
205	10,000
97	7,500
158	8,500
400	18,000
280	18,200
37	6,000
120	15,000
273	21,800
132	9,250
350	12,000
200	8,000
100	7,000
76	3,000
160	16,000
273	10,000
540	15,000
350	30,000
160	13,000
25	2,500
61	7,000
47	5,000
137	12,000

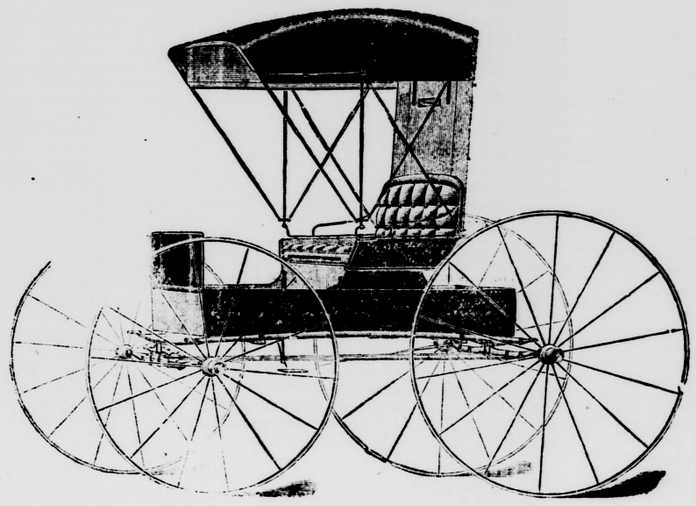
JOHN HELDMYER, JR.

The Most Loved of All Presents

Howard Wathes
Hamilton Watches
Jewelry
Cut Glass and
Silverware

Everything found in an up-to-date Jewelry Store

S. E. MASSEY



All the best makes of High and Medium grade Carriages in stock at all times

J. F. Mc Whorter & Son

MIDDLETOWN, DELAWARE

Bowser Would Lecture

But Mrs. Bowser, As Usual, Spoils His Scheme

(Copyright, 1917, by the McClure Newspaper Syndicate.)

Mr. Bowser paced the floor seemingly in profound thought, though now and then he glanced at Mrs. Bowser in a furtive sort of a way.

He wanted to ask her something, but was a little afraid to. She finally helped him out by remarking:

"You seem to be a little nervous tonight, Mr. Bowser?"

"Well, it is not exactly nervousness," he replied as he took a seat, "but I have had a great opportunity offered me today, and, perhaps, it is better we talk it over a bit?"

"Of course it is. If you have had a great offer it will affect me as well as you. What is it?"

"It is to go lecturing," he blurted out in a kind of desperate way. "A professor named Childhammer was in the office today, and after hearing my voice and noting how clearly I announced every word, he said that a great field waited for me."

"Let us start fair, Mr. Bowser. You do not refer to a great field of potatoes do you?"

"Of course not. Potatoes have nothing to do with this."

"Oh, I didn't know but what they had, as the grocers ask about ten cents apiece for them. You mean a general field, eh?"

"He meant that the public were waiting for a lecture from me, and he said with him as my agent I could clear a thousand dollars a week. I think I can see a fortune ahead of me."

"Yes, as a lecturer you would no doubt be a great success," remarked Mrs. Bowser, "but, of course, it would depend somewhat upon the nature of the lecture. What do you propose to call it?"

"'The Force of Will Power,' my dear. And I think that is a great title. It covers the whole ground. We all know what will power is, but a very few of us know what it can be made to accomplish. Washington willed that he should be a great man, and his force of will took him to the top. So with Napoleon, Lincoln and we can go back to the days of Socrates, Diogenes, Pliny and other great men. It is will power that has always made men great. The average man goes along without much care whether he becomes great or not, and so he never becomes great. I think you will agree with me, Mrs. Bowser—I think you will."

"And men will go home from the lecture with wills to be great and they will become great?" queried Mrs. Bowser.

"That's it—that's just it. They can't be great in a minute, of course, but force of will will eventually lead up to it."

"But how do you know you can influence other minds?"

"Well, I expected that question, and am prepared to answer it. Suppose you sat in the audience and I was lecturing. I influence you to do this or that and you instinctively obey. You feel my will power and your own will becomes as naught."

"I don't know about that," said Mrs. Bowser, in a doubtful way. "You had best try your scheme around the house, before you take it before the public."

"That's what I wanted to do," replied Mr. Bowser. "If I can influence you and the cook, I can influence others. I don't propose to influence every man in my audiences, but I think I can influence eight out of ten of them. If I can, and there is not the slightest doubt in my mind, the scheme will be a great one, won't it?"

"It certainly will, Mr. Bowser. Go ahead with your influence."

"That is something like a true and loyal wife. Now, then, I look fixedly at you, and will you to do something. You hesitate two or three seconds, and then you do it."

There was a bootstool near Mrs. Bowser, and she gave it a kick and upset it, and cried out:

"You willed me to do that thing, and I have started out with great success. Keep it up."

Mr. Bowser had willed her to raise her right hand to her brow, and he couldn't see where the success came in. Perhaps he had not exerted will power enough. After a moment he tried again. Mrs. Bowser rose up and turned about and made a horrible jangle on the keys of the piano, and when she turned to him there was a glad smile on her face, as she exclaimed:

"Success Number two. Mr. Bowser, you surprise me. You surely will go lecturing and make your thousand dollars a week, and I can order blue white diamonds tomorrow."

Mr. Bowser had willed that she go over and look at the clock on the mantel, and he had put so much force in it that he was red in the face. He looked at her in an angry way, and exclaimed:

"Mrs. Bowser, you are fighting against my will and trying to defeat me!"

"No, I am not," she replied. "I clearly felt your will that I should play the piano, and I played. I didn't want to play, but your will made me play. Don't be discouraged, dear. You have got a good thing if you will stick to it a little longer. Now tell me to do something else."

Mr. Bowser told her. He told her to go and sit in a chair, a few feet away. Instead of doing so, she began to waltz around the room, and, once in a while, she gave a modest, but rather high kick, something he had never seen her do before in his whole life.

"Stop!" he shouted. "By George, woman, don't think to baffle me in this way, for I tell you I won't stand for it!"

"But you told me to waltz and kick," she protested. "I never should have done it in the world except that your will was stronger than mine. It seemed as if I heard you say the words that set me waltzing. I am a little afraid your scheme has lost a wheel somewhere. Let us try it again."

"She Gave It a Kick."

"Not by a darned sight!" was roared. "I might have known better than to talk with you about it! I ought to have got ready and gone right out without a word to you, but I'll be hanged, woman, if I allow you to beat this game! I am now going to call up the cook, and see if she has got brains enough to know what force of will is."

He turned his head away, and, for a long minute, he exerted himself, like a man trying to think he hasn't got the toothache, when he has it the worst kind, and then a smile crossed his face, as he heard the cook clattering upstairs. She looked in at the door, and said to Mrs. Bowser:

"Oh, ma'am, I wanted to tell you that we haven't any butter for breakfast."

Mr. Bowser had willed her to come upstairs and say that her mother was dying and she must go home for the night. He hadn't even thought of butter, and he didn't care a bat whether they had any butter for breakfast or not. He turned his head to find Mrs. Bowser smiling at him, and he rose up, intending to say some long, hard words, but he changed his mind and went down the hall and put on his hat.

"Are you going to tell that peddler who is shouting so loud, to stop his noise?" asked Mrs. Bowser.

But there was no answer from Mr. Bowser. He walked calmly over to the drug store. On the way over he willed that the druggist should greet him with, "Hello, Bowser, I was in hopes you would come in this evening."

Mr. Bowser entered the store. The druggist sat in a chair alone. He frowned at sight of the caller and growled out:

"I was just thinking you would show your carcass in here tonight. It is just the night for jackasses to roam around!"

Mr. Bowser turned and went out. His force of will carried him back home, where he took a seat on the steps, and there Mrs. Bowser found him nodding with sleep an hour later. Mr. Childhammer will be informed that Mr. Bowser will not take the lecture platform next winter.

She Began to Waltz Around the Room.

"The American Addison."

"The American Addison" was a complimentary nickname conferred on Joseph Dennis, a newspaper man born at Boston in 1768, who won reputation as "Oliver Oldschool." Under that pseudonym he established and for several years conducted a periodcal called the Portfolio, which, from all accounts, was popular in its day. He died at Philadelphia in 1812.

The CHIMES of FLANDERS

Spire of Notre Dame, Antwerp.

ACROSS the pointed roofs and wayward streets of Antwerp there fell one day 400 years ago the mellow din of bells. In a gay and golden peal the carillon of Notre Dame sang to the town until every eye turned toward the belfry and every foot hastened to the cathedral door.

Over the threshold paced a procession rich with the color and stiff with the pomp of the middle ages. As the company went up the nave, where velvets and jewels caught added radiance from the crimson and amber of stained windows, the bells beat upon the air again with a louder triumph before they at last fell silent.

There was good cause for the lusty strokes which the carillon ringers lugged at their ropes on that pleasant day in 1507. For the new bell, the Big Bell, had come safe from the casting furnace; the bishop in his robes was there to consecrate it, and the king himself was standing as its sponsor.

When the final reverent word had been spoken that dedicated the bell at the service of God and Antwerp, Charles struck from the bronze sides one loud tone. The noise rose clear and deep through the hush of the cathedral. It floated among the dim rafters as a voice that promised blessings and it hummed into oblivion with a slow, portentous melancholy that might well have been a presage of its doom.

Big Bell Into a Furnace.

For doomsday has dawned upon the big bell of Notre Dame and upon the bells of all the other steeples in Flanders—the Germans need metal. They have taken the doorplates and piano ornaments from the homes of Brussels and the splendid bronze horses from the Avenue Louise. They have taken the chimes from Isegnem and Roulers, from Bruges and a dozen villages.

The bells are being made into guns. When next day they speak it will be in a roar that means ruin to the very fields over whose harvests they so long have rung the curfew and the angelus.

The bells have always meant much to Flanders. A wealthy lowland beset by greedy neighbors, the little kingdom has countless times been warned of marching enemies by the clamor from a steeple. In days of peace the Flemish developed their chimes into the lively lilt of the carillons which made their guilds of ringers noted throughout Europe. To hold the carillons they built some of the noblest towers the world has seen, and when the towers were built the cities vied with each other in filling them with noble bells. There were forty bronze voices in the tower of Bruges cathedral and the same number at Louvain. There were forty-four at Malines and almost a hundred in Antwerp's Notre Dame.

Bells Roused the Towns.

Every one of these had its baptismal name, as well as a popular nickname. "That's 'Doucement,'" the villagers would say as a high tone trembled on the air at evensong. Or, in the dawn, "'La Pucelle' is calling to matins." Or as an alarm crashed forth some anxious night, "'The Thunderer!' Here comes the enemy—"

Usually the alarm bell, which was as a matter of course the largest in the church, belonged not to the cathedral, but to the town. It was owned by the municipality because the tocsin proved vital in primitive times to the town's existence. No fewer than three bells in Notre Dame were the property of Antwerp itself. The burghers cocked their ears when any of these spoke, and bade one another hearken to "Carolus" or "Curfew" or "St. Mary's." Under the name engraved on the metal there was also cut a rhymed prayer, for the people half believed that the consecrated music could frighten away evil spirits.

It was a summons to matins from Notre Dame that stole softly into the ears of Mary of Burgundy when she rode out of Bruges one fatal morning. The Emperor Maximilian cantered by the side of his young wife as the hunting party, hawk at wrist, went its way to the woods at the edge of the town. Before angelus the ladies and lords came slowly back, the duchess—white faced, but gallant—striving to make light of a bad fall from her horse. She was about to become a mother, and the injuries were mortal, but for love of her husband Mary long kept that knowledge secret.

End of the House of Burgundy.

When she died, at 25, the hopeless tolling from the belfries threw all Flanders into mourning.

They buried her in the south chapel of Notre Dame, in a tomb next to that of her father, Charles the Bold. The last of the house of Burgundy, the two were also the last native rulers of the Netherlands. Their resting place is very dear to the Flemish. It is not likely to be spared. For the gilded effigies of father and daughter are made of the copper that Germany covets for shells.

The Ambleve still flows by Stavelot. In that fact lies a gleam of hope. How to save part of its treasure was a lesson which this village on the road to Luxemburg taught the rest of Belgium when the French revolution raged. As the vandals drew near, the townspeople rallied to protect St. Remacle's relics. St. Remacle had been bishop of Liege from 652 until 662. His bones were inclosed in a case six feet long, fashioned of enameled copper plates. The coffer sparkled with a hundred gems—beryl, opal, amethyst. Into a sack the townspeople slipped their priceless reliquary and they sank the cask in the waters of the Ambleve to wait the arrival of gentler times. It will be Stavelot's one stroke of modern good luck if today the coffer is again at the bottom of the stream.

Mrs. Thomas Davis of Douglas, Ariz., has 19 kinsmen fighting the kaiser.

Money Man Also.

A chauffeur is not usually unbending enough to add to his burden of dignity duties not essentially belonging to his place, muses the New York Post. Yet when recently an automobile stopped at the curb in front of a department store and the chauffeur all in green leaped out of his seat to stand at attention on the sidewalk while a young woman, the only other occupant of the machine, alighted and walked toward the entrance of the store, it did not end for him even with being chauffeur and footman. Suddenly the young woman turned as though she had forgotten something.

"My money, John," she said.

The man in green reached into his pocket, drew out a purse of feminine build, and extracted from it a roll of bills.

"Twenty-five will do," she ordered.

He handed the money to her and replaced the rest of the money in the purse, which was returned to his pocket to await the next call upon it.

Being quick to condemn faults in others is no sign of being faultless.

Mark Twain.

Mark Twain said Sir Walter Scott's heroes didn't seem human—were hard to get acquainted with, much less to chum around with. There was no warmth or companionship in the Waverly clique. And yet, when Mark Twain was in King Arthur's court, he ran around mostly with the younger, impressionable set, and about all he had to do with Launcelot and Galahad was to get into quarrels with them. And after Mark rescued King Arthur from slavery and death, they seemed as cool toward each other as if they had merely been out on a three weeks' fishing trip together. One begins to wonder, says the Kansas City Star, if Mark met Ivanhoe and the Waverly boys half way when they were introduced, or if he merely put on those uppish airs which he showed so brazenly in the Vatican and at the tomb of Abelard and Heloise.

Out of Style.

Anne—She said that she had to get some warm clothes for winter.

Nan—How hopelessly out of style she always is!

PROPER CARE AND FEED FOR YOUNG CALF

CALVES SHOULD BE ENCOURAGED TO EAT ROUGHAGE.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

All things considered, the best-developed calves make the most profitable cows. From the time the calf is born it should be kept growing and the high price of feed should not prevent the feeder from supplying a growing ration. This does not necessarily mean that the ration be expensive for the best calf raisers are able to develop their young stock on substitutes for high-priced feed.

Usually a vigorous calf begins during the second week to pick at the bedding or other material within its reach, and at that time both grain and roughage of the best quality should be provided. Clover hay, alfalfa hay, or, if these are not available, the most palatable roughage on hand should be given the calf after the second week. If alfalfa is used, care should be taken that it does not cause scours; this feed should be fed sparingly at first and increased only after the calf gets accustomed to it. The essential points are that the roughage be of good quality and kept clean. The usual mistake in providing roughage is that it is not kept clean. It is either placed on the floor, where it soon becomes contaminated with the droppings, or is put into a manger or feed box, so placed that the calf can easily spoil it. Hay should be furnished at first only a handful at a time and placed so that it cannot get soiled. A latticework rack, of metal or wood, is useful if it is placed high enough from the floor so that the calf cannot soil the hay in any manner but still have it within easy reach. This rack can be so constructed that it can be hung on the wall or framework of the stall or pen and removed when not needed. For the first six months, at least, the calf should receive all the roughage of good quality that it will eat up clean. The quantity taken up to the time it is one month old is very small. The rack should be emptied every day and fresh roughage supplied.

Care in Feeding Silage.

Silage may be given after the calf is one month old, but the utmost care should be observed to be sure that it is fresh from the silo. For this reason very young calves, except in the hands of a very careful feeder, should not be fed silage, as it ferments rapidly when exposed to the air. Care should be used in starting with silage, using only a little at first and gradually increasing the quantity as the animal becomes used to it. Generally there is no danger that the calf will get too much roughage if it is clean and of the proper quality.

If the calf has access to good pasture during the first six months it need not receive other roughage. Pastures used in summer should contain plenty of shade. It is not advisable, however, to have a calf under two months of age on pasture in the early spring.

Grain for Calves.

Whole milk is "nature's balanced ration" for the calf. When skim or separated milk is fed, other feeds are used to supply the fat which has been removed. Proprietary calf feeds or meals, for feeding with separated milk, have been put on the market. Many of these have merit, but by using the feeds usually found on the farm or in markets nearby the farmer can generally mix a grain ration which is as good, and costs less.

Wheat bran is a grain which is readily taken by young calves. Inasmuch as one of the essential points is to induce the calf to eat grain as early as possible, bran in many cases is one of the ingredients in the mixture. Corn, a feed very commonly found on the farm, has an excellent physiological effect upon cattle of all ages and to a great extent may take the place of the fat removed from the milk. It is therefore one of the very best grains to use with skim milk. Experiments in Virginia tend to show that corn fed to calves should be cracked rather than finely ground. Cracked corn and wheat bran therefore should be the basis of the feed mixture. Ground oats are very good for the purpose, but they are not grown on the farm so commonly as corn, and in many cases cost much more per unit of feed than corn and bran. The following mixtures are recommended:

1. Three parts cracked corn and 1 part wheat bran.
2. Three parts cracked corn, 1 part wheat bran, and 1 part ground oats.
3. Three parts cracked corn, 1 part wheat bran, 1 part ground oats, and 1 part linseed meal.
4. Five parts cracked corn, 1 part wheat bran, 1 part ground oats, and 1 part blood meal.
5. Oats, ground.

Grain in Second Week.

When the calf is in its second week it should begin to receive grain, and when one month old it should eat about half a pound a day. After this time the quantity of grain may be gradually increased, feeding the calf all that it will take until three pounds a day is reached; this will probably be some time during the third month. Grain when fed with separated milk should never be put into the milk. It is questionable whether the preparation of grain in any way, such as soaking or boiling, is advisable under any circumstances. Grain should be furnished in separate feed boxes placed so that it cannot be soiled by the droppings of the calf, but at the same time where the calf can get at it readily. There should be no corners in which wet feeds may ferment, and the utmost care should be taken to keep the grain fresh and clean at all times.

BREEDING OF LIVE STOCK IN WARTIME

Shortage of Animals and Products Should Be Stimulus to Improved Production.

The shortage of animals and animal products in this country should be a stimulus to improved live stock production. There has not been such a great shortage in the live stock population in proportion to the human population in many years. It is doubtful if there has ever been so great a shortage of live stock in view of the needs of humanity.

It has been repeatedly said by men acquainted with conditions that the wise live stock man will not only continue in the business, but increase his holdings. A good many farmers, however, have hesitated until recently to increase their live stock because of unusual conditions. High prices and the urgent need for increased production have induced farmers and live stock men to increase production. This is a good time therefore for a step toward more profitable production.

The advantages of community live stock breeding which existed before the war still hold good, and present conditions emphasize the importance of community breeding more than ever before. Wonderful progress could be made in live stock improvement if the increase which undoubtedly will be made could be obtained from purebred sires. Thus, a relatively larger percentage of high-grade animals could be produced than if the improvement were started when the live stock population of the country was normal. If better sires are used at this time the resulting increase in the total live stock population will contain a larger percentage of good blood than the live stock population of this country has ever had.

Communities can obtain sires, to be used on the existing females, which an individual could not afford. In many communities there is no one who is willing to make the necessary outlay for a good sire, and no person should be expected to bear the entire burden of live stock improvement for the community. If the community co-operates in live stock breeding they can obtain the services of a good sire at a comparatively low cost. Most successful community breeding involves organized and specialized production. Co-operation therefore is necessary to the successful outcome of the plan.

Co-operative breeding helps the small breeder, offers opportunity for the exchange of sires with other communities, affords co-operative marketing and buying. It also stimulates community spirit just as any other live, working organization will do. It serves as an excellent advertisement for the community, as has been demonstrated in several Missouri counties.

Details concerning community live stock breeding will be found in Extension Circular 33 of the University of Missouri College of Agriculture. Persons interested in organizing community breeding associations should obtain a copy of this circular. The agricultural extension service of the college will furnish constitution and by-laws for such organizations. These may be adapted to local conditions.

APPLYING MANURE TO SOIL

More Effective When Worked Into Land Than When Used as Top Dressing—Apply Daily.

The sooner manure is worked into the soil the better. This is where it should rot. Manure is more effective when worked into the soil than when used as a top dressing. Daily application of manure to level fields is preferable to poor storage, no matter what season of the year.

Protein and Mineral Matter.

Protein and mineral matter are absolutely necessary for growth and development in children. Likewise a liberal amount of these constituents are required for work hands and women in our farm homes.

Milling Wheat for Feed.

Milling wheat is too high-priced for poultry feed and, moreover, it is too desperately needed for human food to justify its use in the feeding of any animals.

Neglected Poultry House.

In the busy season, by the pressure of other supposedly more necessary work it is very easy to neglect the poultry house and to allow filth to collect. This should not be, for the hen is one of the best crops on the farm.

Good Pastures for Sheep.

Good pastures are said to make fat sheep. Every good farmer knows this and does a good deal to keep his pasture in that class.

HOME TOWN HELPS

MORE HOME GARDENS NEEDED

Necessity Will Be Greater Coming Year and Organization and Co-Operation Should Be Begun Now.

Co-operation has been suggested as a solution of many problems in farm production, and now J. T. Rosa, Jr., of the University of Missouri college of agriculture suggests co-operation as a means of reducing production cost for the vacant lot gardener. The average city gardener is not in position to plow and prepare a garden plot himself. Mr. Rosa suggests that a number of gardeners in a given neighborhood employ a man and team to prepare their gardens. In this way the expense can be divided among them and the man and team can be kept busy throughout the day. If the community garden movement is extensive enough men and teams may be hired by the day or week, and each gardener's plot can be fitted in turn. In this way the work can be done more cheaply than where each gardener hires his plot prepared by the job. A great deal of trouble can also be eliminated. Other advantages, such as purchasing fertilizers, manure, seeds, plants and other garden supplies can be had through co-operative effort.

Since the spring garden should be planned in the fall, Mr. Rosa suggests that organization be effected immediately. The advantages of fall plowing and fall manuring have been demonstrated. The work should be done while the weather permits.

Co-operation will also provide efficient means of marketing the surplus products. Mr. Rosa suggests that every town have an organization of this sort. If the project is not supported by some other civic organization, the municipal authorities, or some industrial concern, the community garden movement should be organized on an independent basis. If the movement is large enough a technically trained man or woman might be employed to supervise the work. This would be advisable only where the community garden plan was extensive and where the gardeners were well organized. While it may not be possible to organize the whole town, it is entirely possible for neighbors to obtain some of the benefits of the organization by co-operating in preparation of their garden plots. The necessity for home gardens will be greater than ever in 1918, and plans should be made immediately, so that the garden work will be more efficient and give better results during the coming season.

WINTER STOPS THE INSECTS

Black Ground Beetles and Others Not Killed, But Merely Experience Suspended Animation.

With the coming of the frosts and freezing weather the insects are silenced, and as long as the temperature holds below 50 degrees Fahrenheit they are rendered also inactive, according to a writer. Above that the hardier beetles and grasshoppers, along with a few spiders, are moving about, and when the sunshine warms the air more and more certain moths and butterflies and two-winged flies, including the gnats, are on the wing.

Some species of insects feel the effects of cold far less than others, and this does not seem to be influenced by sturdy bodies, hairy coverings or the situations in which they are found. The gnats are among the most fragile species, but they and the slim-bodied water striders are found active later in the autumn and earlier in the spring than any other creatures, excepting perhaps the mourning-cloak butterfly and the wasps, all of these creatures responding to the sunshine on the warmer, thawing days of winter. The black ground beetles also are quickly resuscitated by slightly warmer airs.

This proves the fact that most insects are not normally killed by cold, but merely experience suspended animation, and are ready to resume their activity after any length of time.

Hidden Seas.

In boring for oil, it is a common experience for the drill to strike enormous flows of salt water. Formerly this salt water was supposed to be rain water, which soaked through beds of salt on its way down to some chasm in the bowels of the earth, says Rochester Union and Advertiser. The latest scientific opinion is inclined to believe that the salt water comes from prehistoric oceans, buried in the earth by geologic changes, in much the same way that buried forests gave rise to the coal beds. These hidden oceans are not conceived as lying in a subterranean space or hollow, but as filling the billions on billions of crevices in beds of porous rock.

Petroleum From Shale Banks.

An important new process for extracting petroleum from the enormous banks of oil-bearing shale of certain western states is indicated in announcements from Nevada. Such a process if successful would help greatly in solving the gasoline problem. The new process, which is now being tested, was developed by a prisoner in the Nevada state prison. A special pardon was granted him to give him an opportunity to continue his chemical work.

For Outdoor Sleepers.

One of the latest electrical inventions is an electric blanket which is designed especially for outdoor sleepers. The blanket is said to have a heating area of four by six feet, and can be regulated to an even temperature of from 82 to 112 degrees by a switch placed near the head of the sleeper.

China Teaches Seri-Culture.

Nearly every silk-producing center in China maintains a seri-cultural school with a department of seri-culture.

"BEST MEDICINE FOR WOMEN"

What Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound Did For Ohio Woman.

Portsmouth, Ohio.—"I suffered from irregularities, pains in my side and was so weak at times I could hardly get around to do my work, and as I had four in my family and three boarders it made it very hard for me. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound was recommended to me. I took it and it has restored my health. It is certainly the best medicine for woman's ailments I ever saw."—Mrs. SARA SHAW, R. No. 1, Portsmouth, Ohio.

Mrs. Shaw proved the merit of this medicine and wrote this letter in order that other suffering women may find relief as she did.

Women who are suffering as she was should not drag along from day to day without giving this famous root and herb remedy, Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, a trial. For special advice in regard to such ailments write to Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass. The result of its forty years experience is at your service.

Rheumacide

GETS AT THE JOINTS FROM THE INSIDE

Have you RHEUMATISM Lumbago or Gout?

Take RHEUMACIDE to remove the cause and drive the poison from the system.

"RHEUMACIDE ON THE INSIDE PUTS RHEUMATISM ON THE OUTSIDE"

At All Druggists

Jas. Baily & Son, Wholesale Distributors Baltimore, Md.

Cottonseed Oil for Canada.

The United States food administration has completed arrangements with the food controller of Canada, whereby cottonseed oil and its products may move into Canada for local Canadian consumption. There will be no re-export of these products. As Canada raises sufficient hogs for its own uses, export licenses for hogs will not be granted for an indefinite period. The policy of the food administration is to see that Canada is supplied with certain necessaries from the United States required for feeding their own people, but no more. Regular licenses will be required on all shipments as heretofore, but no licenses will be issued without the approval of the food controller of Canada.

Kept His Word.

"I thought you said you'd make me a good price?"

"So I did."

"But you have charged me more for this suit of clothes than I have ever paid before!"

"Well, you can't say I didn't make it a good price while I was at it."

Soothe Itching Scalps.

On retiring gently rub spots of dandruff and itching with Cuticura Ointment. Next morning shampoo with Cuticura Soap and hot water. For free samples address, "Cuticura, Dept. X, Boston." At druggists and by mail. Soap 25, Ointment 25 and 50.—Adv.

Important Milepost.

An important milepost on the road to manhood is when mother finally agrees to let you have a cup of tea.

To keep clean and healthy take Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets. They regulate liver, bowels and stomach.—Adv.

Five-sevenths of all the women in New York city are in favor of woman suffrage.

Dr. Peery's "Dead Shot" not only expels Worms or Tapeworm but cleans out the mucus in which they breed and tones up the digestion. One dose sufficient. Adv.

Mrs. Dorothy Stockham, eighty, conducts a large farm near Litchfield, Conn.

HEALTH WAS WRECKED

Nothing Brought Relief Until Doan's Were Used. Wonderful Improvement Was Effected.

"I had such awful cutting pains in the small of my back and hips, I often had to cry out," says Mrs. Ernest Wiethoelter, 550 Madison St., St. Charles, Mo. "The pain was knife-like and I couldn't turn in bed, in fact I was almost helpless. My feet and ankles swelled badly, my hands were puffed up and there were swellings under my eyes.

Mrs. Wiethoelter

"I often got so dizzy I had to sit down to keep from falling and my health was completely broken down. The kidney secretions pained terribly in passage and in spite of all the medicine I took, I kept getting worse until I was a wreck.

"By chance I read about *Doan's Kidney Pills* and bought some. After I had used half a box there was a change and I continued to improve; the pains, aches and swellings left and my health returned."

Sworn to before me,

WM. F. WOLTER, *Notary Public.*

ALMOST TWO YEARS LATER, May 25, 1917, Mrs. Wiethoelter said: "I think as highly of *Doan's* as ever. Whenever I have used them, they have benefited me."

Get Doan's at Any Store, 60c a Box

DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS

FOSTER-MILBURN CO., BUFFALO, N. Y.

A BAD COUGH

is risky to neglect. Take it in hand, and safeguard your health by promptly taking

PISO'S

GOOD ROADS

IMPORTANCE OF WAGON ROAD

One Drawback to Fall of Rain Is That Roads Are Made Impassable for Several Days.

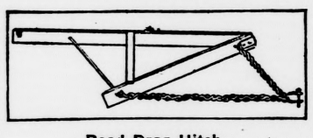
But for one fact, all of us could rejoice in this rain, meaning as much as it does to the growing crops. The one drawback is the unfortunate fact that the rain will make the roads almost impassable for several days. But the rain is not to blame for this state of affairs. We are. We ought to have roads on which the only effect of rain would be to wash them clean—just as it does with the city pavements. And it's not for the joy-riders alone that we need such roads, says Wichita Eagle. If we had good roads, farmers, who can't work in their fields after a rain, could do their hauling on such days. Now the rain that prevents working the fields prevents hauling to market, except light loads, and at a prohibitive cost. The wagon haul of agricultural products is infinitesimal in distance, as compared with the rail and water haul, yet it costs actually more, according to government statistics. For the benefit of the farmer we need good roads.

MAINTAIN ROADS WITH DRAG

No Better or Cheaper Way of Keeping Highways in Good Order Than by Using Implement.

Road dragging is so simple an undertaking, providing the road to be dragged is first graded, drained and shaped properly, that a summary of its benefits cannot be presented too often, writes George B. Harrison in Farmers Mail and Breeze. Anyone can make a drag and even a boy can keep a piece of road in good shape with the proper instruction at the beginning. A 10-inch or 12-inch log between 8 and 9 feet long or two 3 by 12 planks with 2 by 6 reinforcing strips of the same length, four cross sticks, a chain, boards for the platform and a metal wearing strip are certainly procurable anywhere.

The theory in road dragging which has proved practicable for road improvement is to smooth and shape up the puddled earth of a road to fill the ruts and holes and force the water off the roadway. "Puddled" earth on a road is the wet earth which has been worked up by traffic so that it is dense and when compacted will not let the water seep away. If this compacting is done without any direction ruts and holes appear and hold the water and make a bad road. But if the puddled earth be spread smoothly over the surface of the road with somewhat of a rounded effect it dries firm and hard,



Road Drag Hitch.

and the water, instead of standing in the road and making the holes deeper, must run off to the side—and the traveler has a good road.

The road dragger, or "dragman," as he usually is called, is like a clay worker when he shapes up the puddled earth and smooths the road. He puts the surface in condition and gets the standing water off, and the roadbed dries in that condition instead of holding the water and letting the traffic work the ruts deeper. The dragman could not shape this up with dust any more than the clay worker could fashion his image with dry dirt. But if he gets out right after a rain, while the earth is puddled, he can work his road and the traffic will help him, for the water will be forced out and off the surface. That is why it is so important to drag when the roads are not too dry to puddle or compact. Perhaps the traffic is sufficient to cut up the road after it is dragged, and this discourages the man who does the dragging. But in that case he should follow over the road and do it again if necessary and win the fight for a good road. If he waits until the road is dry because the vehicles rut up his dragged road he will simply plane off the surface and not remove the trouble. If he drags a second or perhaps a third time he will work toward a hard surface, impervious to water and with a minimum of dust, which is the evidence of a well-dragged highway. Perhaps, if the vehicles cut a road when it is first being dragged, the drivers may be persuaded to drive by the side, if that is feasible, while the road is first drying out or freezing.

Follow the Good Road.

Follow the good road and it will lead to a good town and by many a good farm.

Dragging Public Roads.

It is not difficult to prove that dragging the public roads regularly at the proper time probably is the most economical method of highway improvement.

Road Dragging Is Ahead.

Even at maximum costs road dragging is ahead of other maintenance both as to results and for economy.

Use Full Width of Road.

Get the traffic to use the full width of the roadway.

Concrete Culverts Popular.

On account of the decreasing cost of cement and the ease with which sand and gravel may be obtained in most localities, concrete culverts are becoming more universal each year.

Clogged Culvert.

A clogged culvert or water passage will often defeat the whole purpose of an otherwise good drainage system.

Women Work on Roads.

Chiswick, England, employs women to spray the roads with tar.

PROVEN SWAMP-ROOT AIDS WEAK KIDNEYS

The symptoms of kidney and bladder troubles are often very distressing and leave the system in a run-down condition. The kidneys seem to suffer most, as almost every victim complains of lame back and urinary troubles which should not be neglected, as these danger signals often lead to more dangerous kidney troubles.

Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root which, so many people say, soon heals and strengthens the kidneys, is a splendid kidney, liver and bladder medicine, and, being an herbal compound, has a gentle healing effect on the kidneys, which is almost immediately noticed in most cases by those who use it.

A trial will convince anyone who may be in need of it. Better get a bottle from your nearest drug store, and start treatment at once.

However, if you wish first to test this great preparation send ten cents to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., for a sample bottle. When writing be sure and mention this paper.—Adv.

Cyrus Nelson, ninety-one, conducts a potato farm near Newberg, Ore., unaided.

A man is never too busy to listen when the lady on the silver dollar talks.

A torpid liver prevents proper food assimilation. Tone up your liver with Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills. They act gently. Adv.

Women employed in the Detroit automobile factories receive $65 to $100 per month.

True happiness consists in the pursuit of a thing rather than the catching thereof.

Constipation, indigestion, sick-headache and bilious conditions are overcome by a course of Garfield Tea. Drink on retiring. Adv.

Self Improvement First

It is folly for a man to expect the world to grow better until he begins to notice improvement in himself.

To Drive Out Malaria And Build Up The System

Take the Old Standard GROVE'S TASTELESS chill TONIC. You know what you are taking, as the formula is printed on every label, showing it is Quinine and Iron in a tasteless form. The Quinine drives out malaria, the Iron builds up the system. 60 cents.

Mistaken Identity.

"What have you in gentleman's gloves?" asked the excited shopper of a well-dressed man who had laid his hat on the counter while he mopped his bald head.

"Both my hands, madam," he replied. "I'm not a floorwalker. I'm simply waiting here for my wife."

Justifiable Adoption.

The big, flat-footed, hungry negro was up for theft.

"I caught him nippin' a fresh-made pumpkin pie from the MacGregor house, on Marguerite street," explained Officer Casey.

"Did you?" demanded the judge.

"Dat's a rough word, yo' honah—sayin' Ah done stole hit. Now as ter de truf—dat punkin pie was settin' dar on de winder ledge, abandoned, jedge. Nobody nowhar nigh hit, jedge. Hit was a case of 'justifiable adoption,' brought on by de Christmus sperrit."—Philadelphia Star.

Camp Meade Cures.

Lieut. "Tom" Cunningham of South Philadelphia, a member of the quartermaster's department, was chatting about the negro selected men, relates the Philadelphia Ledger.

"Boy, oh, boy," he said. "They hand you a laugh in every line. I was card-indexing one of those birds from Tennessee the other day and I asked him a number of questions in a perfunctory way. 'Elimentary education?' I asked. 'Yassah.' 'High school?' 'Yessah.' 'College?' 'Yessah.' Then I said to him, 'Where did you go to school?' 'Nowhar,' he replied, as quick as that.

"But that's not all," continued Lieutenant "Tom." "I shoved a fountain pen at this darky to sign his name. He just rolled his eyes for a few seconds, and in a mournful voice said: 'Ma Gawd, man, does we get jabbed every time we move around here? This darn place am just one jab after another.'

"I didn't know what he meant until I found out from him that he had just got his third shot of vaccine in the arm. He had never seen a fountain pen, I guess, for he thought it was another new-fangled affair to stab him with."

The Rich Flavor of Grape-Nuts is due to the blending of malted barley with whole wheat flour. Wheat alone does not possess this rich flavor. The wonderfully easy digestion of Grape-Nuts is also partly due to the barley for the barley contains a digestive which wheat lacks. "There's a Reason" for Grape-Nuts

PRICE CONTROL NOTHING NEW

Oriental Laws Forbade Selling Over or Under Standard Price; Ancient Banking and Business Methods Same as Ours

By S. W. STRAUS

(Prominent New York and Chicago Banker)

(Copyright, 1917, Western Newspaper Union.)

We consider ourselves very much advanced in our control of food prices. It might do us some good to look back a little and see what the ancient Orientals did in this regard thousands of years ago.

The Brahmanic and Rabbinical laws fully equal the measures we have adopted. For example, besides seeing that not too much was charged for food or other articles, the former law provided a penalty for selling under a standard price. Rabbinical law limited storekeepers' profits to 16 2-3 per cent.

Economic history—the story of banking and business—indicates that some of our so-called "modern institutions" are in reality as old as the hills. Some economists claim that the "division of labor"—that is, the specializing by one individual in a single operation in manufacturing—is something comparatively new and did not exist to any extent prior to the eighteenth century. But against this we have the statement made by someone that caste in India is "division of labor gone to seed."

And the socialist's dream of an ideal state is also nothing new. Plato once proposed an elaborate plan for a new state. He figured it out very carefully and decided to limit the population to 5,040. If the number of inhabitants ran over that amount colonies were to be established; if below, prizes were to be offered to stimulate its increase. Another suggestion of Plato's was that the children were to be the property of the state and common to all. In Sparta everyone ate at a common table. No payments of money were required and the products of all were shared by everyone.

Further, in Greece factories of considerable size existed. Some employed hundreds of workmen. A factory would be devoted to the exclusive production of one article, such as a tunic. Most of the labor was performed by slaves. Even the most humble citizens of Athens had at least one slave. They were sent to the river to drink with the horses and were branded on the forehead.

Contracts in Athens were bound in two ways. One method was the informal handshake and the other was the formal contract where something was pledged. At one time men pledged themselves, but this was stopped under the laws of Solon.

Were the Athenians familiar with apartment houses? It seems so. Witness the following statement by a well-known French economist: "People built for speculation a sort of inn, the apartments of which were let to strangers whom politics or commerce attracted to Athens, and who had no right of citizenship there." Rentals in Athens amounted to about 8½ per cent of the capital invested in the property.

In the claim of Germany that she has secured control of the seas through the destruction of shipping, by submarines, we have a parallel case in the history of Rome. The Romans were never fond of going to sea and had a peculiar horror of commerce. In Carthage they destroyed 500 vessels. Augustus, who brought victory in a naval battle at Actium, greatly feared water. It was through their wholesale destruction of ships that the Romans gained control of the sea.

Ancient Rome faced the same problem we do in the congestion of cities and neglect of agriculture. Virgil lamented this tendency and contrasted the artificialities of city life and the simple pleasures of rural living.

Rome, too, had "big business." The great bulk of her commercial and financial affairs were in the hands of the "Equites." or Roman knights. The entire industrial fabric was dependent on them. Roman "big business," just like that of today, was not immune from attack. It was constantly being assailed and accused of graft.

The Romans even used checks about the same as we do today.

Today we boast of our world fairs. But Europe, during medieval times, was not unfamiliar with fairs fully equal to ours. They were really an economic necessity, as people were attracted from far and near, and exchange of products from every part of the world was facilitated. The largest fairs were held at Novgorod, in Russia, Leipzig, in Germany, and Stourbridge, England. An English fair at St. Giles covered an area of seven miles and lasted sixteen days.

Even in this day who has heard of a bank with 9,000 branches? Such an institution existed in medieval times in the Knights Templar. They conducted a general banking business and maintained 9,000 branches.

Government Financing of Past

Present War Taxes Mild in Comparison; Nations at War Must Make Sacrifices

By S. W. STRAUS

(Prominent New York and Chicago Banker)

(Copyright, 1917, Western Newspaper Union.)

To you who are hit by the new war tax legislation read the following and cease grumbling:

By Sydney Smith, an Englishman (in 1815).

"The school boy whips his taxed top; the beardless youth manages his taxed horse, with a taxed bridle, on a taxed road; and the dying Englishman, pouring his medicine which has paid 7 per cent in a spoon that has paid 20 per cent, makes his will on an £8 stamp and expires in the arms of an apothecary who has paid a license of £100 for the privilege of putting him to death. His whole property is then immediately taxed up 10 per cent. Besides the probate, large fees are demanded for burying him in the chancel. His virtues are handed down to posterity on taxed marble, and he will then be gathered to his fathers to be taxed no more."

In England at that time there were taxes levied on lands, houses, horses, carriages and windows. There was also an income tax. During the seventeenth century England was as rabid in its policy of tariff production as it is now in favor of free trade.

In ancient Athens taxes were very high. So zealous were the Athenians in the collection of revenues, that a public debtor could, ten days after a judgment was obtained, be condemned and banished forever from public affairs. The children and grandchildren then became responsible. Slaves were employed to take care of private accounts, because if the government suspected that a citizen was not making a truthful statement to the tax authorities, the slaves could be tortured to give evidence of their master's affairs.

Athen's extensive taxes were largely due to the immense officialdom. Enormous numbers of public officials were dependent upon the government. There were public physicians, artists, professors. The Athenians were very fond of holding great banquets and festivals, the expenses of which were paid out of the public purse. At religious gatherings as many as three hundred cattle would be sacrificed and distributed to the people. A public speaker would be paid for his efforts in oratory, and the people paid for listening.

Today, the problem of raising money for government expenditures occupies the time of some of the keenest financial brains of the country. We are now participating in the greatest war of history. We are fighting side by side with nations which are years ahead of us in military preparations. We are facing an enemy whose military establishment has been so highly developed that it brought on the war. To carry on our part successfully and bring the war to a speedy conclusion, billions have been and will be spent. The aggregate total of the two Liberty loans has defied our comprehension. Yet this amount, in proportion to our wealth and resources, does not equal the burden placed upon us in the previous wars.

In the Revolutionary war the Continental congress was forced to depend upon credit bills and requisitions drawn against the colonies. Our first interior war loan was made in 1775. It amounted to about $30,000. A year later a second loan of $5,000,000 was authorized, but only $3,787,000 was subscribed. Then paper money was issued and by the end of 1779 congress had authorized $200,000,000. An equal amount was paid by the various states. Continental bills of credit depreciated 99 per cent in value. Robert Morris came to the assistance of the government and by his great ability financed the war. He even made personal loans.

In the Civil war the financial difficulties were also great. The country was suffering from a business depression when hostilities began. One of the first efforts to raise capital was an issue of $150,000,000 of legal tender notes, and a bond issue of $500,000,000. The bonds bore interest at 6 per cent and were issued in popular denominations of from $50 up. As in the Revolutionary war, a financial genius appeared in the person of Jay Cooke, who was extremely active in making the loan a success. He advertised extensively and employed 2,850 agents. The same year congress issued another $150,000,000 in treasury notes. In all, the aggregate amount of government loans during the Civil war was $2,600,700,000. About 6 per cent was paid on most of the loan.

Certainly, we are now in an infinitely better position to finance the present war. Where the interest rate was 6 per cent on the first Civil war loan the initial rate on the first Liberty loan was 3½ per cent. Our wealth is many times greater in proportion to the population than in 1861. We can afford to, and will, push this war vigorously to a successful conclusion. Any strong nation that hopes to endure strong cannot shirk its duty.

All Aglow.

"Now they say the brain is radioactive."

"Um."

"And emits a faint glow."

"I don't know about the brain, but I've seen the nose do that."

A Bargain.

"Does your wife care anything for baseball?"

"She never did until one day she learned they were going to play two games for one admission."

Thrift is the exercise of the will, the development of character, the daily practice of sensible living.

Sure Cure for Seasickness.

In "An Irishwoman in China" Mrs. De Burgh Daly tells of an amusing incident that she witnessed on the Japanese ship Sendai Maru. A young lady, after long seclusion in her cabin, came on deck and walked about a little. Presently the breeze freshened, the ship began to roll, and she turned pale. To my astonishment, says Mrs. Daly, I saw a Japanese sailor go up to her and slap her violently between the shoulders with his open hand. "Oh," I cried to the captain, who was standing beside me, "what a shame! Why did he do that?" "I'm so sorry," said the captain in a small, meek voice. "I told him to do it. We think it such a good cure for seasickness!" And, says Mrs. Daly, it did cure her, for she was so indignant that she forgot her uneasy feelings, scolded the man roundly and felt much better.

The United States has several goldfish hatcheries, the largest of which is at Thornburg, Iowa, where there are 17 ponds.

RECIPE FOR GRAY HAIR.

To half pint of water add 1 oz. Bay Rum, a small box of Barbo Compound, and ¼ oz. of glycerine. Any druggist can put this up or you can mix it at home at very little cost. Full directions for making and use come in each box of Barbo Compound. It will gradually darken streaked, faded gray hair, and make it soft and glossy. It will not color the scalp, is not sticky or greasy, and does not rub off. Adv.

No Patent.

"Have you a talking machine at your house?"

"Yes; have had one for the past ten years that has never been out of order, never ran down and hasn't stopped once."

"Where did you get it?"

"I married it."

A FIGHT FOR LIFE

It has been fight or die for many of us in the past and the lucky people are those who have suffered, but who are now well because they heeded nature's warning signal in time to correct their trouble with that wonderful new discovery of Dr. Pierce's called "An-u-ric." You should promptly heed these warnings, some of which are dizzy spells, backache, irregularity of the urine or the painful twinges of rheumatism, sciatica or lumbago. To delay may make possible the dangerous forms of kidney disease, such as stone in the bladder.

To overcome these distressing conditions take plenty of exercise in the open air, avoid a heavy meat diet, drink freely of water and at each meal take Dr. Pierce's Anuric Tablets (double strength). You will, in a short time, find that you are one of the firm indorsers of Anuric, as are thousands of neighbors.

Step into the drug store and ask for a 60c bottle of Anuric, or send Dr. V. M. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y., 10c for trial pkg. Anuric, many times more potent than lithia, eliminates uric acid as hot water melts sugar.

Neglected Colds bring Pneumonia

HILL'S CASCARA BROMIDE QUININE

The old family remedy—in tablet form—safe, sure, easy to take. No opiates—no unpleasant after effects. Cures colds in 24 hours—Grip in 3 days. Money back if it fails. Get the genuine box with Red Top and Mr. Hill's picture on it. 24 Tablets for 25c.

At Any Drug Store

Tells of Old-Time Herbal Remedy

Fairmont, W. Va.—"Since I can remember, when a boy at home, Dr. Pierce's remedies were used in my family at different times and they always proved to be just as advertised. I personally have taken the 'Golden Medical Discovery' and know it to be a splendid remedy for the blood, liver and stomach or deep-seated coughs and bronchial trouble. I have also taken the 'Pleasant Pellets.' They clear one's system of all impurities and in a very mild and easy manner. I know all Dr. Pierce's remedies to be good."—M. H. NEAL, 803 Virginia Ave.

All druggists.—Adv.

ATTACK OF KNITTING NERVES

Many Women Suffering From Trouble and an Epidemic Feared, Declares Physical Director.

Now it's "knitting nerves," caused by concentration of mind and hand on the needles. Thousands of women in New York are afflicted, according to Dr. Louis R. Welzmiller, physical director of the West Side Y. M. C. A., who adds that his only patients showing symptoms of the new war-time complaint have been women. Doctor Welzmiller says that there is liable to be an epidemic of "knitting nerves" unless knitters learn to knit properly. He offers the following advice as a remedy:

"Don't hunch over your knitting; sit upright, and when your mind tells you you have knitted enough, quit. There are 365 days in a year, and you can't finish a sweater in a day, no matter how much you love a soldier or a sailor."

Dr. C. P. Christenson of the Psychological Research society concurred in the predictions of Doctor Welzmiller. He attributed the nerve scourge to the failure of women folk to comprehend "the vibrations of nerve laws."

He continued:

"The women are overworking themselves. Knitting has become a craze. Nerves cannot stand this strain."

Constipation can be cured without drugs. Nature's own remedy—selected herbs—is Garfield Tea. Adv.

Will Rebuild Salonika.

Greece will spend $1,158,000 to build 3,500 homes in the burned district of Salonika.

Catarrhal Deafness Cannot Be Cured

by local applications as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure Catarrhal Deafness, and that is by a constitutional remedy. HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE acts through the Blood on the Mucous Surfaces of the System. Catarrhal Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube is inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed, Deafness is the result. Unless the inflammation can be reduced and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing may be destroyed forever. Many cases of Deafness are caused by Catarrh, which is an inflamed condition of the Mucous Surfaces.

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for any case of Catarrhal Deafness that cannot be cured by HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE.

All Druggists 75c. Circulars free.

F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio.

Early Submarines.

The modern submarine is the result of the slow development of an idea and the cumulative work of many inventors. Successful experiments in submarine navigation were made considerably more than 100 years ago. In 1747 the Gentleman's Magazine, a London periodical, published a picture of a submarine boat that was being operated on the Thames. It was invented by an Englishman named Symons. Between 1773 and 1776 an American named Bushnell built a submarine boat which was used in actual warfare, but with little or no effect. It embodied some of the features of the modern submarine. Between 1796 and 1810 Robert Fulton, American inventor of the steamboat, built several submarines which served to demonstrate the feasibility of underwater navigation, but he died before completing his experiments. Experiments and inventions continued in several different countries until the present fighting machine was developed.

Important to Mothers

Examine carefully every bottle of CASTORIA, that famous old remedy for infants and children, and see that it

Bears the Signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher*

In Use for Over 30 Years.

Children Cry for Fletcher's Castoria

A Misnomer.

"I saw somewhere in Cairo that men in the native tailor shops iron clothes with their feet."

"Then I suppose it would not be proper to call the employees of such shops, hands."

Keeping the Quality Up

LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE, the World-Famous Cure for Colds and Grip, is now 30c per box. On account of the advance in the price of the six different Medicinal, Concentrated Extracts and Chemicals contained in LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE, it was necessary to increase the price to the Druggist. It has stood the test for a Quarter of a Century. It is used by every Civilized Nation.

Many a man's thirst has separated him from his last quarter.

For every wise thing in law some lawyer has a fool reason.

When Your Eyes Need Care Try Murine Eye Remedy

No Smarting—Just Eye Comfort. 50 cents at Druggists or mail. Write for Free Eye Book. MURINE EYE REMEDY CO., CHICAGO

BOSCHEE'S GERMAN SYRUP

Why use ordinary cough remedies, when Boschee's German Syrup has been used so successfully for fifty-one years in all parts of the United States for coughs, bronchitis, colds settled in the throat, especially lung troubles. It gives the patient a good night's rest, free from coughing, with easy expectoration in the morning, gives nature a chance to soothe the inflamed parts, throw off the disease, helping the patient to regain his health. Sold in all civilized countries 30 and 90 cent bottles.—Adv.

Cannot Live a Half-Life.

No man can live a half-life when he has genuinely learned that it is only a half-life—the other half, the higher life, must haunt him.—Phillips Brooks.

Bermuda's Imports.

Bermuda's 1916 imports aggregated $3,575,899 in value; exports, $2,821,733.

A postal card to Garfield Tea Co., Brooklyn, N. Y., asking for a sample will repay you. Adv.

Prof. H. J. Hunt of Bangor, Me., explorer, believes land exists in the Arctic ocean.

"Have you a fireless cooker?" "No, but we have a coalless cellar."

Distemper Can Be Controlled by using DR. DAVID ROBERTS' FEVER PASTE Price $1.00 and WHITE LINIMENT Price 50c

Read the Practical Home Veterinarian

Send for free booklet on ABORTION IN COWS. If no dealer in your town write

Dr. David Roberts' Vet. Co., 100 Grand Avenue, Waukesha, Wis.

A Hard Nut to Crack

When a cold hits you in the head or throat, it's hard to get rid of it. Don't experiment. Break it up with Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar. Prompt and effective. All druggists, 25cts. a bottle.

Try Pike's Toothache Drops

FLORIDA FARM FACTS

Manasota, Manatee County; below frost line; 365 growing days annually. Water, Light and Ice Plant now in operation.

Excellent railroad facilities.

MANASOTA LAND AND TIMBER COMPANY. BALTIMORE, MD. SARASOTA, FLA.

Land unencumbered—no mortgages.

KAISER BILLY AND HIS BATTLING BLOCKS

Quiggs Great War Picture 19x12 inches. Interesting Battle Scene. A world wide sensation. The biggest knock for Bill and Block. Only 25c.

A. X. SMITH, 881 La Salle Avenue, CHICAGO

Why Bald So Young

Rub Dandruff and Itching with Cuticura Ointment

Shampoo with Cuticura Soap

Sold everywhere. Soap 25 Ointment 25 & 50

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM

A toilet preparation of merit. Helps to eradicate dandruff. For Restoring Color and Beauty to Gray or Faded Hair. 50c. and $1.00 at Druggists.

RAISE BELGIAN HARES and help solve the "Food Problem". Start right, get good breeding stock. I have the best meat-producing Belgians in the U.S. Write for prices. Robert O. Baker, Long Branch, N. J.